INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, shower... Temp. 62-80 (16-16). Tomorrow ...cloudy, ...hower... Yesterday's temp. 59-61 (15-16). LONDON: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 72-84 (22-12). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 68-57 (20-14). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 95-63 (35-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-62 (26-17). Yesterday's temp. 74-65 (23-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 Sch.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	10 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.L.5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	4 D.



Heath, Ministry, Subway Targets In Bomb Series

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP).—A letter bomb was delivered to Prime Minister Edward Heath's official residence at 10 Downing Street today in a wave of bomb scares throughout London.

Scotland Yard said the device, addressed to one of Mr. Heath's secretaries, was "dealt with by security experts."

The prime minister was not in London at the time. He was conferring with labor union leaders at Chequers, his country residence northwest of the capital.

Another letter bomb was delivered earlier in the day to the Defense Ministry. And a time bomb was defused in a crowded subway station.

The letter bomb delivered to the Ministry of Defense was opened by a member of the staff but it failed to explode.

Police have warned that other letter bombs have contained enough explosives to blast a man in half.

Inside the letter bomb, the ministry clerk found a music book and other objects which looked suspicious. He alerted ministry security men, who informed the police.

Explosives experts defused the bomb and removed it.

The ministry spokesman could give no other details except that the package had been addressed to the military secretary.

During the evening rush hour, police were called to Baker Street underground station in central London to deal with a small bomb in a carrier bag.

A man with an Irish accent telephoned the domestic news agency, the Press Association, and told them where the bomb could be found.

He said it was due to go off in 30 minutes. Police rushed to the busy station and found the bomb, which was defused by explosives experts.

It was the second bag-bomb to be discovered this week. The first exploded on Monday night outside a shop in the north London suburb of Hampstead.

On that day and on several days since, small incendiary devices have been found in several of the biggest department stores in London.

Waterloo and Piccadilly Circus subway stations were closed because of bomb scares.

Euston, a main terminal for trains to the north, was cleared of passengers for two hours and all rail services were halted while police searched the station. A telephone caller reported that a time bomb had been planted in the building.

There also was a bomb scare at Paddington, another rail station.

Police sources believe the bombs could be part of a campaign by Irish Republican extremists from Northern Ireland.

But police say they have no evidence linking the bombings to the Irish Republican Army.

IRA leaders in Belfast and Dublin have not claimed credit, as they usually do after an operation. But neither have they denied responsibility.

Sources close to the IRA say the bombings could be the work of IRA sympathizers in London not working under direct orders from the IRA, leadership.

● Catholic farmer abducted, killed in Northern Ireland. Page 2.

Nicest Kind Of Bomb to Get in Mail

THIRSK, England, Aug. 23 (UPI).—A middle-aged businessman took no chances when he got a bulky registered package in this morning's mail. He thought it might be a bomb and called police.

Police said they took all precautions, opened the parcel very carefully—and found a check for £14,554 for winning the British soccer betting pools, plus a mess of literature telling him how to invest it.

"The man, who asked to remain anonymous, had no idea he had won," a police spokesman said.



United Press International.

STOCKHOLM HOLDUP AND HOSTAGE SCENE—This policewoman was one of the scores of police who poured into the area after a gunman took hostages in a bank.

After Daylong Siege

Gunman Holds 4 at Stockholm Bank

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23 (AP).—A gunman was holding four bank employees, including three women, hostage in a bank here tonight after a daylong siege by all available police forces in Stockholm.

The man, who fired his submachine gun on three occasions during the day, demanded that three million crowns ($650,000) be delivered to him in old, small-denomination bills, that a car and driver be prepared for his getaway to an airport so he could fly out of Sweden. Police met all his demands. But the gunman remained in the bank late tonight.

During the siege of the bank office, one policeman was reported missing, and the police launched a search of the building, fearing he had been wounded by the gunman.

But the search was called off after a few hours when it was established that the missing policeman was locked in one of the bank vaults. The police did not say how he had got into the vault.

A convicted Swedish bank robber, Clark Olofsson, serving life imprisonment, was sent to see the gunman at the gunman's request. The gunman said he wanted the convict as a driver during his escape to the airport.

Unbalanced Behavior

Swedish Minister of Justice Lennart Geijer said at a news conference this afternoon that the gunman "has behaved in a very unbalanced way."

Mr. Geijer also said, "Olofsson has been very cooperative" and he indicated that the police hoped Olofsson would be able to calm the gunman down and persuade him to give himself up.

The police had planned to turn Olofsson over to the gunman in exchange for the hostages, but sent Olofsson in without an exchange when the gunman lost his temper and started strangling one of his hostages.

The gunman insisted on speaking English throughout the day, but police said he was a 21-year-old Swedish bank robber who escaped from prison a few months ago. His name was not disclosed.

They also said the robber later dropped his pretense of speaking only English and reverted to his native south Swedish accent.

Earlier, police at the square in front of the bank took cover and were pulled back when two bursts of gunfire came from the bank office. Nobody was hit, police said.

The incident started shortly after 11 a.m. after the Kreditbanken office reported a bank robbery. When the first police patrol charged into the office it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



AP.

Clark Olofsson, in 1969 photo, a prisoner whose release was sought by Stockholm gunman.

Less Secrecy Seen in Foreign Policy

Promise by Kissinger To Consult Congress

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP). — Secretary of State-Designate Henry A. Kissinger pledged today that he will operate American foreign policy on a bipartisan basis with increased information to Congress and the country.

At a news conference held at the Western White House, Mr. Kissinger said he plans "a full and new partnership with Congress" and will welcome the opportunity to testify regularly before its committees.

He promised that he would discuss with the committees all matters that the secretary of state traditionally brings to Congress.

"We must create a new consensus," Mr. Kissinger told the news conference.

Mr. Kissinger will still hold his post as the President's national security adviser and Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., has expressed concern that Mr. Kissinger might invoke executive privilege—as he has done in the past—based on his position as a presidential adviser.

Mr. Kissinger said he would not be able to tell Congress about "personal conversations between the President and myself, or about direct advice to the President," but that no cabinet officer testifies about these matters.

Citing the aim of bringing "a stable peace" to the world as the goal of the Nixon administration, Mr. Kissinger said that, now that the Vietnam war is over, it will be possible to operate with less secrecy in international negotiations.

He also promised that the State Department would play a fuller role than it has previously.

After Senate confirmation, Mr. Kissinger said, he will invite leaders of various opinion-forming elements to advise him.

Mr. Kissinger talked of the philosophy and foreign policy goals he will pursue as the secretary of state.

He said he will attempt to "solidify what has been started to put a new emphasis on our relations with Europe and Japan and conclude during the term of the President the building of a structure we can pass on to subsequent administrations so the world can be a safer place than when we took over."

Use for Professionals

Efforts will be made, he said, to mesh State Department and National Security Council operations and to make fuller use of the "great professionals of the Foreign Service."

Mr. Kissinger said he would attempt to "bring Congress into a closer partnership in developing, planning and execution of foreign policy" because those policies are designed "not on a partisan basis but on a national basis."

"I will do my best to conduct foreign policy in an open manner to achieve a lasting peace," Mr. Kissinger pledged.

Asked about the expressed fears of some Arabs that his religion might influence his conduct, particularly in Middle Eastern affairs, Mr. Kissinger, who is Jewish, said:

"I will conduct the foreign policy of the United States regardless of religion and national heritage."

He added that in no other country of the world could a man of his background—he came to the United States at 15 as a refugee from Nazi Germany—ever be considered for the high post for which President Nixon nominated him yesterday.

● Kissinger seen bringing new scope to foreign policy. Page 2.

"It poses a very great responsibility that I will pursue in the national interest," he said.

Mr. Kissinger said he will make a trip to Peking but that it must be put off until he receives Senate confirmation as Mr. Nixon's secretary of state.

He also said that President Nixon has postponed plans to visit Latin America this year because of domestic problems.

But he said the President still intends to make a "grand tour" of Western Europe, tentatively scheduled for late October or early November. The timing of the trip will be decided after a Sept. 10 meeting of European foreign ministers in Copenhagen.

Mr. Kissinger said Mr. Nixon's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Former Justice Dept. Aides Comment

Nixon's Claim of Burglaries In 1961-66 Period Is Disputed

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—President Nixon triggered a new controversy yesterday with his contention that "burglarizing" in national security cases was approved "on a very large scale" during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Mr. Nixon said at his press conference that the practice "was quite well known" from 1961 to 1966, but Justice Department officials who served during that period strongly disputed his claim.

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who served as assistant attorney general, deputy attorney general and then attorney general during the years Mr. Nixon referred to, said, "Here's one guy who didn't know of it."

"I have no knowledge of any such burglarizing and I don't believe it ever occurred," Mr. Katzenbach said.

[Ramsey Clark, attorney general in the Johnson administration, said former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover once asked for authorization to burglarize a foreign mission in the United States to obtain data involved with national security that was believed in the building, but Mr. Clark said he refused, UPI reported.

[He said he knew of at least one case where property was taken without a search warrant but a court ruled it unconstitutional.]

White House officials, citing the sensitivity of the national security matters that were involved, declined last night to provide specific evidence to support Mr. Nixon's claim, but insisted that it was true.

In his press conference, Mr. Nixon cited the precedents of his two predecessors and a disputed Supreme Court decision to show he had not "violated the oath of office," as a reporter suggested, in approving a 1970 national security plan which authorized illegal entries of the premises of security suspects.

Plan Revoked

Mr. Nixon has said that the plan was revoked after only five days because of the opposition of the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, and was never put to use.

In defending the legality of the plan, the President first contended that the Supreme Court in "an opinion last year . . . indicates inherent power in the presidency to protect the national security in cases like this."

J. Fred Buzhardt, special counsel to the President on Watergate and related matters, said that Mr. Nixon was referring to the case of U.S. vs. U.S. District Court, which was debated at length last month before the Senate Watergate committee.

Former presidential aide John

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Israel Labor Party Sets Up Plan to Buy Arab Area Lands

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Aug. 23 (NYT).—A four-year plan providing for public and private purchase of land by Israelis in the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of additional Israeli settlements in the territories has been approved by the top leaders of the Israeli government as a provisional election platform for the governing Labor party.

The new platform, which is expected to become formal government policy after the Oct. 29 elections, represents a victory for the hardliners in the Israeli cabinet, led by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. It is likely to have a profound impact on any future map that Israel negotiates with the Arab countries.

The terms of the new platform seem certain to generate new controversy abroad about Israel's activities in the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. It was hammered out in a series of closed meetings last week among top Labor party ministers, including Premier Golda Meir.

Approval Expected

A reliable source said that final approval by the party's 30-member platform committee is a formality that is expected to be completed shortly.

The provisions of the platform on intensified settlement and land sales were denounced yesterday as a "disgrace" by Aric A. Eliav, a prominent member of the Israeli parliament and spokesman for the doves in the Labor party.

"It's the legitimization of creeping annexation," he said angrily in a telephone interview. The effect will be to make peace more difficult to achieve."

Supporters of the platform counter that it is a constructive document based on the "realistic" premise that there will be no peace between Israel and the Arab states for at least the next four years.

The major provisions of the four-year "working program," as it is called, include the following:

● The development of new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. There are now 44 such settlements with a total of 5,000 inhabitants in the Golan Heights, West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula. Although no specific number is mentioned in the platform, the Israeli radio reported last Friday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Competition Seen Likely

U.S. Court Bars CAB Ruling Raising N. Atlantic Air Fares

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—A competitive air fare situation for transatlantic flights with possibly lower rates may result from a ruling handed down yesterday by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The court, in a 2-to-1 decision, overturned a Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) decision made last April approving higher transatlantic air fares and threw the already tangled North Atlantic fare situation into renewed confusion.

The court ruled that the CAB had not acted in the public interest by in effect rubber-stamping fares approved by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), in order to avoid what it feared would be a chaotic air travel situation. It said the CAB had not determined whether the fares, which included a 6 percent devaluation increase, actually were justified.

The ruling, which is due to go into effect in 21 days if not stayed on an appeal, will require airlines to file new fares with the CAB and may introduce a competitive or "open-rate" situation pending resolution of proper fare levels. This would sidestep IATA, the rate-setting organization for international airlines, which has dictated rates in the past.

Undetermined Effect

A CAB official said it was "not yet determined what effect these rulings will have on tariffs now in effect or, if there is an effect, when that effect would occur."

Until new fares are filed, however, the old rates will continue to apply.

Raymond Bonner, an attorney for the Aviation Consumer Action Project (ACAP), a Ralph Nader consumer group which brought the case against the CAB and Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and National Airlines, said, "There's not going to be the disruption they're all complaining about. There's going to be competition and there's going to be lower fares."

ACAP contended in its suit that the CAB cannot base its

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Greek Amnesty Frees Younger Panagoulis

ATHENS, Aug. 23 (AP).—Stathis Panagoulis, the brother of Alexander Panagoulis, who attempted to assassinate President George Papadopoulos in August, 1968, was released today. He was the last of about 300 political prisoners freed under an amnesty. His brother was released Tuesday.

Stathis, 27, was sentenced to 4 1/2 years in prison in January for forming an underground organization seeking to free his brother, 34, from prison. He also was sentenced to 58 months more for failing to report for military induction.

Both offenses were pardoned but he must report for military duty tomorrow, his lawyer said.

Suggests Paris Ducks Own Problems

Brandt Rejects French View He Strays on European Unity

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Aug. 23.—Chancellor Willy Brandt today rejected French accusations that he was leading West Germany away from the goal of West European unity, and without mentioning France by name, suggested that Paris was trying to shift its own internal problems onto the European Economic Community.

Mr. Brandt's first public comment on the French charges came in a speech at a luncheon for Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl. The controversy began last week when French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac, in a French magazine article, expressed concern that the Brandt regime was turning away from the goal of a united Europe.

French assurances to Bonn that Mr. Chirac's views did not represent those of French President Georges Pompidou have met with skepticism here. But until today, Mr. Brandt himself had refrained from comment.

"Now, perhaps, doubt has become a European phenomenon, which we must include in our calculations," Mr. Brandt said. "But we should not attempt to make politics of it."

Mr. Brandt said it was right to speak of an inner-European policy. "But this cannot mean that we shift the difficulties of our national policies onto the backs of the community or one partner," he said.

"This applies to all of us, including my own country," he said.

Mr. Chirac's charges already had been rejected by government spokesmen here, after they made headlines in the West German press. They came at a time when mounting concern is being expressed here about the working and the future of the Common Market, criticisms which largely focus on the controversial Common Agricultural Policy and the member nations' inability to present a common front in the world monetary crisis.

In a newspaper interview yesterday, West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt called on France to give up its individual security policy and warned that the EEC's world role could be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Invites U.S. Companies To Explore Investment Areas

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (WP).—A senior Soviet official yesterday invited U.S. companies to explore areas "where we can invest together" for mutual benefit—virtually an invitation to foreign capital to invest in the Soviet Union.

The proposal was made by Dzherman M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology and son-in-law of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. He spoke to a group of U.S. journalists in his Moscow office.

For ideological reasons, the Russians traditionally have been reluctant to invite Western investment in their economy, but Mr. Gvishiani did not shy away from this idea. He said the Russians wanted to find Western partners who would contribute technology and machinery in return for a share of the products they produce.

Efficiency Sought

Mr. Gvishiani said the Communist party Central Committee had decided in April that substantial new efforts to improve international economic relations were required. He said the government was considering ways of reorganizing its foreign trade bureaucracy to increase efficiency.

His meeting with U.S. correspondents appeared to be a sign of Soviet interest in improving relations with the United States, at least on the formal level. Officials like Mr. Gvishiani seldom have been available for interviews by U.S. correspondents in the past.

He acknowledged that the Russians need foreign help to mass produce certain products which they do not make for themselves. He said they could make these things on their own if they had to, but that their resources were limited and only foreign help would allow them to do all they wanted to as quickly as they would like.

Long-Term Agreements

The sort of foreign help they wanted most, he said, was from companies that would make long-term commercial agreements which involved buying as well as selling.

As an example, he said, "we are not interested simply in buying computers, even if credits are available." Instead, Moscow wants a long-term agreement to provide for the contribution of Soviet-made components to future computer projects as well as joint sales of new computer products to other countries—in other words, a deal that would minimize the hard-currency costs to the Soviet Union.

Informed sources have reported that the Control Data Corp. is prepared to deal with the Russians on this basis, which reportedly gives them an inside track against International Business Machines and other computer firms seeking contracts here.

Mr. Gvishiani acknowledged that the Russians generally needed to find products which they could make at home and sell on Western markets. They have not been successful at this in the past.



United Press International.

VISITOR IN BONN—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt escorting Joop den Uyl, the new Netherlands premier, to a guest house after Dutch team arrived for conference.

Gustav Condition Termed 'Critical'

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 23 (AP).—Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, was still in a respirator and his condition was "very critical" last night, his personal physician reported.

The king's condition worsened earlier today. His earlier progress, following abdominal surgery, thus was of a temporary nature.

During the early morning hours, the king developed pneumonia and fever. Medical experts decided to install artificial respiratica equipment when the king's already bad condition was aggravated by breathing difficulties.

Writer Threatens to Defy Ruling

Solzhenitsyn Is Denied Right To Live in Moscow With Wife

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (WP).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the author and winner of the Nobel Prize, has been denied permission to live in Moscow with his new wife.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn made the situation known in an open letter to the Soviet minister of internal affairs, a copy of which reached Western newsmen today. The denial is a surprise, because in normal circumstances such permission is granted routinely.

In his letter, Mr. Solzhenitsyn threatened to defy the authorities. "I *am not* a serf, not a slave," he wrote, "and am free to live where I *think it is* necessary."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn addressed his letter to Nikolai A. Shchelokov, the minister of internal affairs, and indicated that he had received a rejection from the minister personally. This, too, is unusual.

Forbidding Decision

"I would express bewilderment at what human or legal consideration could prompt a decision to forbid a husband from living with his wife, or a father with his tiny sons," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote. "If I did not know well from long experience that in our government system, those considerations simply do not exist."

The move against Mr. Solzhenitsyn is the latest in a renewed campaign against dissident intellectuals here.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's case involves the Soviet Union's elaborate regulations controlling the movement of citizens within the country. The greatest privilege this system can offer is permission to live in Moscow, which is carefully limited.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has never had that coveted stamp in his internal passport, but his wife, Natalia Svetlova, has long been a registered Muscovite. Normally, if someone from outside Moscow marries a Muscovite, the outsider quickly receives permission to live in the capital.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's divorce from his first wife, who disputed it, was delayed in the courts for many months. His friends thought this was an official attempt to prevent him from marrying Natalia Svetlova. They have been living together for several years and have two sons, with a third child expected. The friends reasoned that the authorities wanted to prevent the marriage to keep Mr. Solzhenitsyn out of the capital.

But the divorce went through and the two were married in May. Senior legal officials said privately that it was virtually inevitable and that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was to be allowed to reside in the capital. But the ministry of internal affairs decided otherwise. Mr. Solzhenitsyn has been living for several years in the Moscow suburbs.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's strongly worded letter to the minister included a condemnation of the whole internal passport system:

"The insulting and coercive passport system under which one's place of habitation is not chosen by oneself, but is decided by the authorities, and under which the right to travel from town to town, and especially from the countryside to the city, must be earned like a kindness—this hardly exists even in the colonial countries in today's world."

"No one, not even the highest authorities, has any proprietary rights to separate me from my family," the letter concluded.

Skylab Crew Cleared for Time Record

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 23 (AP).—Given medical clearance for a manned space flight endurance record, Skylab-2's astronauts today practiced for a four-hour space walk tomorrow.

During the outside excursion, Dr. Owen K. Garriot and Maj. Jack R. Lousma will replace a malfunctioning set of gyroscopes and change film in telescope cameras. Capt. Alan L. Bean will remain inside the spacecraft, ready to help in case of trouble.

Skylab director William C. Schneider announced yesterday that medical specialists analyzed the astronauts' physical conditions and gave them a go-ahead to remain in space until at least Aug. 31, the 35th day of the planned 59-day mission.

That will surpass by a week the space flight record of 28 days logged by the Skylab-1 crew in June. Skylab-2 will better that at 8:01 a.m. EDT Saturday.

Weekly Basis

A decision to continue the flight will be made on a weekly basis.

Dr. Garriot, a former Stanford University professor of physics, spent some time preparing for his first lecture from space.

He is scheduled to give a science demonstration televised to mission control later this week. Officials said they believe the lecture will deal with the effects of weightlessness.

Ex-Astronaut Injured

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 23 (Reuters). — Former astronaut Fred W. Haise, one of the Apollo-13 crewmen, was critically burned today when a World War II plane in which he was flying crashed near Galveston Airport.

Officials said the crash occurred when the plane's engine failed on approach to the airport. The plane is a replica of a Japanese Val and belongs to the Confederate Air Force, a group that restores and flies World War II aircraft.

Mr. Haise, 39, who walked away from the crash, was in Galveston Hospital late tonight, and his condition was termed "critical but stable."

The hospital said he suffered second degree burns over 50 percent of his body.

Mr. Haise was lunar module pilot of the Apollo-13 mission, in April, 1970, during which an explosion aboard the Apollo craft prevented a moon landing and forced the astronauts to use their lunar lander to help them get back safely to earth.

Mr. Haise left the astronaut office last April and was named technical assistant to the manager of the Orbital Project Office at the Johnson Space center.

Israeli Party Land Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

that 35 additional settlements were planned.

● Authorisation for the Israel Lands Authority to acquire real estate in the occupied territories by "every effective means, including through companies and individuals who will buy land in coordination with the authority."

● The creation of a special cabinet committee to approve the purchase of occupied land by individuals and private companies for "constructive, not speculative, purposes."

● The acquisition of additional land by the government to the south and east of Jerusalem for continued development of the capital. This specifically includes Nebi Samwil, a graceful hilly area just outside the present municipal boundaries.

● The development of a regional center—apparently the nucleus of a future city—at Rafa, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip. The center is to include at least 800 housing units by 1977-78.

● The development of a major Israeli industrial zone near Qalqilya and Tulkarm in what had been the westernmost bulge of Jordan, only 14 miles northeast of Tel Aviv.

Exchange Ejects Women

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP).—A dozen members of the National Organization for Women were ejected from the American Stock Exchange today after they demonstrated in the public gallery. They demanded programs for the hiring of women and minorities.



United Press International.

ULSTER TERRORISM CONTINUES—The bomb-shattered interior of Crebilly Catholic Church in County Antrim after it and another church were attacked Wednesday night.

Suggests Paris Ducks Own Problems

Brandt Rejects French View He Strays on European Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

harmed if it failed to achieve political union.

Mr. Schmidt indicated that he believed the French security policy is a stumbling block in the EEC effort to find a joint response to Washington's offer to redraft the U.S.-European relationship over trade, defense and monetary policy.

Today, Mr. Brandt did not single out France or any other nation for blame. But he coupled his criticism with a strong defense of his government's commitment to West European unity.

He appealed to the nine Common Market nations not to lose sight of the goals set in their Paris summit meeting last year, which included political unity by 1980. "If we fail in the unification of Europe, then we have failed in the decisive task of our generation, and also in our commitment to peace," he said.

He also repeated his conviction that the Atlantic alliance with the United States was the only basis for détente in Europe. A constructive dialogue with the United States was of decisive significance, he said.

"This is first of all a dictate for we Europeans ourselves, but out of it evolve our requests upon the United States."

Mr. Den Uyl told a press conference that Dutch expectations "were not very high" for the planned European trip of President Nixon. The Dutch, he said, were taking a "wait and see" attitude.

French View Disputed

BONN, Aug. 23 (AP).—Premier Den Uyl said today he disagrees with French charges that West Germany is drifting away from its West European partners.

Mr. Den Uyl told a news conference, in his first official visit to Bonn, that talks with Chancellor Brandt achieved "far-reaching agreement" on key European political issues.

When asked whether he shared Mr. Chirac's view that Bonn is "drifting away from Europe," he replied: "Absolutely not."

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Summit Request Reported

BONN, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—President Pompidou has proposed to Chancellor Brandt that France, Britain and West Germany hold a summit conference to "clear up European difficulties," former government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said today.

Mr. Ahlers, a Social Democrat deputy in the Bundestag, said in his magazine column: "This initiative has not met with any reciprocal feelings in Bonn."

French Deny Report

PARIS, Aug. 23 (AP).—The French Foreign Ministry today denied any knowledge of a French suggestion for a summit meeting between the British, French and West German leaders.

Stockholm Bank Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

was met "by a shower of bullets," a policemen told reporters.

One officer was hospitalized with a wounded hand.

The gunman, who police said was very nervous, began issuing demands. He wanted three million Swedish crowns and Olofsson freed. Later, he also asked for a plane to fly out of Sweden.

Authorities massed several hundred police officers, many in bulletproof vests and helmets and armed with submachine guns, in and around the square where the bank is located.

They brought in an armored car and kept a police helicopter circling over the building, which also houses the head office of Kreditbanken.

Police took up firing positions behind parked cars and in other shelters and closed off a large downtown area around the square, causing massive traffic jams.

Swedish government members, including premier Olof Palme, interrupted their general election campaigns for an emergency session to discuss the situation.

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Scenic East River Views
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WITH 10 MEALS WEEKLY
Single: $49 to $62. Double: $39 to $46.75. Daily: $9 up.
10% SUMMER DISCOUNT
To groups of 6: or Travel Agents.
Write: East End Hotel.
F.D. Roosevelt Drive at 78 St.,
NYC 10021.
Phone: (212) LE 5-3690.

Brandt Visit Not Imperiled, Czechs Say

PRAGUE, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The chief Czechoslovak negotiator in deadlocked talks with West Germany said today their dispute over the status of West Berlin did not at present jeopardize the planned visit here next month of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Brandt is due here Sept. 6 to sign a treaty, already initialed, providing a basis for the restoration of full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

But West Germany has said Mr. Brandt will not make the trip until the two sides have decided whether the Bonn government can represent the interests of West Berlin. Three days of talks which ended yesterday in Bonn failed to solve the issue.

The Czechoslovak delegation leader, Deputy Foreign Minister Jiri Goetz, said in an interview published here that "I, myself, would not say that at this moment the visit is jeopardized."

East-West German Talks

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP).—Hampered by differences on several key issues, West and East German negotiators launched a new effort today to widen the all-German normalization provided for in a basic treaty regulating mutual relations.

With the treaty they negotiated in effect since June 21, West German Special Minister Egon Bahr and Under Secretary Michael Kohl of East Germany met for the first time in eight weeks in East Berlin's ministerial council building.

But their talks were overshadowed by differences on the status of West Berlin and by Communist demands that Bonn should curb commercial "escape-helpers" assisting East Germans to flee westward.

London Reports Muggings Down

LONDON, Aug 23 (UPI).—The number of muggings on London streets dropped 31 percent in the second quarter of 1973, Scotland Yard said today.

It said that there were 283 muggings — robberies with violence against persons—in London during April, May and June. It described drops from the first three months of the year in the number of thefts, robberies and burglaries as "very significant." But the number of homicides and assaults rose 13 percent in the same period and there were 25 percent more cases of rape, the statement said.

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Farmer Slain In Reprisal In N. Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 23 (UPI).—A 20-year-old Roman Catholic farmer was abducted as he kissed his fiancée goodnight and was then killed early today near the border town of Newry, police said.

Bombs exploded in two towns and army roadblocks in Belfast netted an Irish Republican Army battalion commander and a top leader of Northern Ireland's militant Protestants.

Agnes O'Hare, 18, said she was sitting with Sean McDonnell outside her rural home when men piled out of two passing cars and dragged him away.

"They ordered me into the house and pushed Sean in the back of a car," she said. "Before they drove off, one of them said, 'This is for Isaac Scott.'"

Mr. Scott was a 41-year-old Protestant laborer who was killed as he left a bar in the area last month.

A 60-year-old woman died in a hail of automatic fire near the border with the Irish Republic tonight and, in Belfast, a man and a woman were seriously injured when an explosion wrecked a home that apparently was being used as a bomb factory.

Police said the woman was driving along a country road near Newtown Hamilton when machine guns opened fire. She was killed instantly.

Bakery Bombed

Police said bombs damaged a bakery in downtown Londonderry and a bar and a gasoline station in the town of Dungannon.

In Belfast, an army security operation resulted in the arrest of two IRA men, including a Provisional battalion commander, and Tommy Herron, the former official spokesman for the militant Ulster Defense Association.

UDA officials said Mr. Herron was arrested as he traveled from a UDA meeting with money collected for the defense of a UDA man awaiting extradition to the Irish Republic on murder charges.

Mr. Herron resigned from the UDA earlier this summer to run in the general election for the new Northern Ireland Assembly. He returned to the organization when he failed to gain a seat.

In London, a government spokesman said Prime Minister Edward Heath will visit Northern Ireland early next week for talks on the situation.

Court Bars Fares Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

decision on any "substantial evidence" that the fares were justified, and the court concurred in its decision.

The ruling has its origins in the complicated maneuverings among the airlines flying the North Atlantic, and their governments over appropriate transatlantic air fares.

In mid-1972, 18 IATA North Atlantic airlines began negotiations on a new fare structure for this year, but when agreement failed to develop, the negotiations collapsed. Carriers then filed individual fare packages with the CAB for approval.

Mutual Suspension

The CAB approved the fares for TWA and Pan Am, but suspended the lower proposed fares for the European carriers, claiming they were uneconomical. European governments in turn suspended fares of the American carriers.

In March, only one month from the expiration of the old fare agreement, the IATA carriers, in order to avoid a rate war, finally agreed to retain the previous year's fare for another travel season but added a 6 percent increase to compensate for the February devaluation of the dollar.

The CAB, though expressing great reluctance with the fare proposal, finally approved the fares because it said it wanted to avoid the possible retaliatory international repercussions of an open-rate situation.

News Analysis

Kissinger: A Different Approach

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Long before President Nixon nominated him to be the nation's 57th secretary of state, Henry Kissinger had decided that the problem of American foreign policy in the second Nixon term would be quite different from the problems of the first term, and therefore required a new approach to the formulation, negotiation and presentation of foreign policy.

No doubt there were subjective reasons for the Kissinger appointment—the need to change the questions and the headlines, to get the mind of the country off Watergate by action rather than by words, to give a sense of a new beginning—but there were compelling objective reasons as well.

The first Nixon term was a time of secret diplomacy and summitry to end the war, bring China out of isolation and get the Soviet Union down to the balanced control of nuclear weapons, but the coming problems were more open, more diverse, more economic and financial, requiring much more cooperation from the Congress.

Mr. Kissinger insisted in private, once the Indochina ceasefire was negotiated, that he could not go on playing the role he did out of the confines of the White House. He felt he could no longer be both remote and effective, cut off from testimony before the congressional leaders and free discussion with intellectual leaders, whose support, he believed, was increasingly essential.

Theme in Open

He brought this theme into the open at the beginning of this month in a speech before the International Platform Association in Washington:

"What we are 10 years hence," he said, "depends upon what we do today, next week, and in the months that follow. Our influence for good or ill will be measured by the world's judgment of our constancy and self-confidence. Our foreign policy will mean little if other nations see our actions as sporadic initiatives of a small group reflecting no coherent national purpose or consensus. No foreign policy—no matter how ingenious—has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none."

Only a couple of weeks ago, Mr. Kissinger was saying that the President had never discussed the State Department job with him, but even then he was talking privately to Sens. Mike Mansfield, William Fulbright, George McGovern, and Stuart Symington, among others, in an effort to revive a nonpartisan spirit in foreign policy.

"Foreign policy," he said in that same speech this month, "must not become an alibi or a distraction from domestic ills. But equally, domestic problems must not be used as an excuse for abandoning our international responsibilities. There can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest, we will need to draw upon the country's best minds, no matter what their partisan political persuasion—not on a bipartisan but on a nonpartisan basis. Especially at this moment of necessary self-examination, we must reaffirm the basis of our national unity."

Gives Reasons

Apparently, Mr. Nixon, in the midst of all his other troubles, recognized the validity of this argument, and the force of an old Washington principle, that the weaker the President is, the stronger his cabinet must be. In any event, after a couple of unhappy weeks, he started a brave performance in his news conference by announcing the resignation of Secretary of State William P. Rogers and the succession of Mr. Kissinger. He explained his reasons:

Mr. Kissinger would retain his position as assistant to the President for national security affairs as well as taking over the State Department, if confirmed, he said.

"The purpose of this arrangement," he added, "is to have a closer coordination between the White House and the departments . . . and also, another purpose is to get the work out in the departments where it belongs . . ."

It is generally agreed here that this is what Mr. Rogers wanted to do all along but couldn't so long as Mr. Kissinger was the principal adviser in the White House. But now Mr. Kissinger will have both access to the President and the leadership of a talented but neglected State Department, which is likely to be reinvigorated by the change.

Confirmation Assured

The confirmation of Mr. Kissinger in the Senate is fairly well assured, but it will not be all easy sailing. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been frustrated in getting at the heart of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy mainly because it had access to Mr. Rogers, who was not always informed, but no official access to Mr. Kissinger, who was informed, and who was in on the big meetings with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in China and with Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow, when Mr. Rogers was not.

For this reason, Sens. Fulbright and Mansfield and other critics of the Nixon foreign policy will probably welcome the switch to somebody who is both knowledgeable and available, and who has tried under very difficult circumstances to see them in private throughout the bitter White House-congressional conflict of the last four and a half years.

Nevertheless, the Democratic leaders are troubled by Mr. Kissinger's involvement in the bugging of his own National Security Council aides, and will want to know what assurances he can give them on his philosophy of carrying out this sort of secret wiretapping in the future.

There is, therefore, some evidence in this nomination of Mr. Kissinger that the President is acting more moderately than he talks. The significance of this appointment is that the President is elevating a man who tried to keep in touch with the President's critics in the Congress, the universities and the press.

Under Great Stress

Also, the President faced up to his questioners in the press yesterday under great stress. He seemed tense and breathless, but he was patient in the face of a relentless barrage of questions, which probably brought him more sympathy from the television audience than he got from his questioners.

Accordingly, this was probably the President's best day in months, and the chances are t it will help him even more w Mr. Kissinger gets through Senate and into his new

What freedom Mr. Kissin will have in reorganizing State Department is not cl As one former White House a put it, "State has been a si because nobody has asked it be a bowl. Meeting Kissinge intellectual standards and driv work habits will not be e but the talent is there, and it probably be rejuvenated by challenge."

Peking, Moscow and Europe likely to welcome the chan Japan may not be so sure. But general, Mr. Kissinger's turn mind and love of philosop analysis are bound to open his thought and energies to a larger constituency at home abroad than he has had so

For Mr. Kissinger, of cou nomination is the climax of remarkable career. "As some who came to this country as refugee from [German] tota tarianism," he said the other d "I have a special feeling for w America can still mean to world, and how a withdrawal America from the world wo deprive mankind of hope purpose."

Vows Impartiality on Mideast

Kissinger Pledges to Work With Congress, Cut Secrecy

(Continued from Page 1)

trip to Europe will be "significant and substantive" rather than a superficial swing through various capitals.

The Latin American visit had never been formally announced, but it was known that the President planned to travel there late this year. Mr. Kissinger's remarks were the first official confirmation that the trip had been planned.

On another matter, Mr. Kissinger contradicted exiled Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk's contention that he ha protested U.S. bombing of Nor Vietnamese sanctuaries within h country in 1968-1970. Mr. Nix said Monday that Prince Sih nouk secretly agreed to the raids.

"Prince Sihanouk always to the view he would protest a air operations involving Ca bodia," Mr. Kissinger said. also took the position that, bas ing of areas where there were Cambodians, he would not pr test."

Former Justice Dept. Aides Comment

Nixon's Claim of Burglaries In 1961-66 Period Is Disputed

(Continued from Page 1)

D. Ehrlichman and his lawyer, John J. Wilson, contended that when the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the Nixon administration had exceeded its authority by wiretapping without court order in national security cases, it left open the question of the legality of extraordinary measures directed against "foreign powers or their agents."

Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N. C., and others on the committee disputed that interpretation.

After citing that case, Mr. Nixon said: "I should also point out to you that in the three Kennedy years and the three Johnson years through 1966, when burglarizing of this type did take place, when it was authorized on a very large scale, there was no talk of impeachment. And it was quite well known."

The President provided no examples and Mr. Buzhardt said, in an interview, that the "sensitivity of the subject is such I would not undertake to spell out the specific instances. But I know the President is right. He is right—in spades."

The White House lawyer referred a reporter to the section of Mr. Nixon's May 22 statement, saying that the 1970 intelligence plan was needed because, in 1966, "certain types of undercover FBI operations that had been conducted for many years had been suspended."

These, he said, "had included authorization for surreptitious entry—breaking and entering, in effect—on specified categories of targets in specified situations related to national security."

On May 23, a high-ranking current official of the Justice Department told The Washington Post that the suspended activities had included wiretapping, hidden microphones, covert mail covers and "getting things fr inside places" that were und surveillance.

But Mr. Katzenbach said t in the five years up to 19 when he was in the Justice D partment, "I know of no burgla izing that took place and no that was authorized."

"If the President is going say things like that," Mr. Katz bach added, "he ought to who authorized it and who kn about. The blanket charge is fair."

Two former assistants to late Robert F. Kennedy, Katzenbach's predecessor as torney general, said in sepa interviews that they were ske cal of the President's statem

"I have no idea at all what was referring to," said Edwin Guthman, currently national tor of the Los Angeles Ti "I wish someone had asked h the question."

Another former Kennedy a John Seigenthaler, now publis of the Nashville Tennessean, a that there was "absolutely n ing" like that, and it would h been "totally impossible" for to have occurred.

Requests Rejected

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Au 23 (Reuters).—At the Wes White House today, Deputy Pr Secretary Gerald L. Warren pressed for evidence to supp Mr. Nixon's assertion about b glaries approved by the Kenne and Johnson administrations.

When Mr. Warren turned as the demands, a reporter told h bluntly: "I don't believe w the President said."

Mr. Warren refused demar from reporters that he go to President and ask him for idence.

Moscow Reports On Kissinger Job

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.—The Soviet press and radio today briefly reported, without comment, the appointment of Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state and the resignation of William P. Rogers.

But Moscow observers said there could hardly be any doubt that Soviet leaders would welcome Mr. Kissinger's appointment since his three known visits to the Soviet Union had all been linked with favorable developments in Soviet-American relations.

In the Middle East, Arab radio broadcasts and editorials repeatedly noted that Mr. Kissinger is Jewish and implied this may make it more difficult for Arabs to deal with the United States on the mideast crisis.

In Tel Aviv, the Jerusalem Post reported that Israeli officials believe the appointment means a strengthening in White House direction of foreign policy.

The religious newspaper Hatzofeh expressed hope that Mr. Kissinger's "Jewishness won't complicate matters as it hasn't in the past."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Cloudy
ANKARA	37	99	Fair
ATHENS	33	91	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair
BERLIN	30	86	Sunny
BRUSSELS	23	73	Sunny
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fair
CAIRO	37	99	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	30	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	34	93	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Sunny
FRANKFURT	24	75	Sunny
GENEVA	25	79	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	29	84	Sunny
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Sunny
MILAN	28	82	Sunny
MONTREAL	18	64	Fair
MOSCOW	12	54	Rain
MUNICH	20	68	Fair
NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
NICE	28	82	Fair
OSLO	18	64	Fair
PARIS	27	81	Fair
PRAGUE	21	70	Sunny
ROME	30	86	Sunny
SOFIA	26	79	Fair
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
TEHRAN	38	100	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
TUNIS	36	97	Sunny
VENICE	22	72	Fair
VIENNA	22	72	Fair
WARSAW	27	81	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	74	Sunny
ZURICH	21	70	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Bal à Versailles.
Jean Desprez
Parfumeur. Paris

Accused of Extortion, Bribery

Maryland Official Is Charged In Contractor-Kickback Case

From Wire Dispatches

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The man who succeeded Vice-President Agnew as chief executive of Baltimore County was indicted today by a federal grand jury investigating political corruption in Maryland.

County Executive Dale Anderson, a Democrat, was charged with bribery and extortion from contractors.

Mr. Anderson is the acknowledged political strong man in Baltimore County. He was the only individual named in the indictment returned by the jury after about eight months of investigation.

The indictment charged that, since 1966, eight contractors made 31 payments totaling $46,420 to a former county administrator, William E. Fornoff, who worked under Mr. Agnew when he was county executive. Mr. Fornoff was named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not as a defendant.

Mr. Anderson, 56, was charged with one count of conspiracy, 31 counts of extortion and seven of interstate travel to facilitate bribery and extortion. The maximum penalty for conviction of extortion is 20 years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Mr. Fornoff resigned in June as county administrative director after pleading guilty to a federal tax charge linked to the receipt of funds from contractors doing business with the county.

The same grand jury is investigating the alleged involvement of Mr. Agnew in a reported kickback scheme when he served as the county's No. 1 official between 1962 and 1967, and later as governor of Maryland.

Shortly after the indictment was announced, Mr. Agnew issued the following statement from his office in Washington:

"I know Mr. Anderson personally. I find the charges against him totally at variance with my impressions of him and everything I know about him."

Conspiracy Charge

U.S. Attorney George Beall, who is heading the probe, said that the 39-count indictment charges Mr. Anderson "with conspiracy to obstruct interstate commerce by means of extortion and bribery."

"All of these charges relate to architectural, engineering, surveying and consultant services provided to Baltimore County by various individuals and business entities," Mr. Beall said.

The indictment charges that Mr. Anderson collected $23,920 from one contractor, $6,300 from another, $1,500 from a third, $4,500 from a fourth, $2,850 from a fifth, $1,750 from a sixth and $5,600 from a seventh.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Anderson was given the money by Mr. Fornoff, serving as his agent, and "another public official," who was not identified.

The grand jury is investigating allegations that officials of two of the firms were involved in kickbacks to Mr. Agnew. They are Jerome B. Wolff and Lester Matz.

Mr. Wolff and Mr. Matz both reportedly have been offered immunity for their testimony in the Agnew phase of the investigation, which is expected to go before the 23-member jury early in September.



Associated Press.

ARRIVING FOR ARRAIGNMENT—Edwin M. Gaudet and his wife in Albuquerque, N. M., where he was taken for arraignment on charges of threatening the life of President Nixon. He surrendered to police on Wednesday.

Republicans Bearing Burden

Watergate's Fallout Affecting GOP Congressman at Home

By Christopher Lydon

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 23 (NYT).—Rep. John B. Anderson, a Republican with a safe district and an independent mind, is the kind of man colleagues will look to for signals when Congress reconvenes next month.

His grim reading, after two weeks at home, is that his own hopes of running for the Senate against Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d next year are damaged, if not dashed. He concludes that Republicans everywhere are going to bear the burden of President Nixon's embarrassment on Watergate and the economy and that there is no help in sight—least of all impeachment of the President.

A free-spirited chairman of the House Republican Conference, Rep. Anderson publicly was disappointed and privately "appalled" by Mr. Nixon's Watergate speech recently. Yet in the defensive, almost sullen mood of his district, the sharpest voices are still those of the Republican loyalists who helped re-elect Rep. Anderson and Mr. Nixon in matching landslides last year.

Overall support for Mr. Nixon in the district has slipped sharply, Rep. Anderson observed. Yet the activists who write letters and make calls to Rep. Anderson's office are persistently critical of his detachment, of his open irreverence, for example, for the White House claim of "executive privilege," and of his vote to override the President's veto of the congressional ban on bombing in Cambodia.

Angry Callers

Boredom with Watergate is punctuated by bickering. When Rep. Anderson spent two hours at midday Friday as the guest star on WRRR's "Talk Back" radio show, most callers wanted to discuss anything but Watergate. Three callers touched on the White House scandal and all three were angry at Rep. Anderson.

"You haven't stood up for the President or, for that matter, for the Republican party," one woman objected.

"I find myself resentful of the view that [President Nixon] typifies the party," Rep. Anderson commented later. "But he does. In view of the criticism I've exposed myself to for trying to hold the President's feet to the fire on Watergate, I don't find much disposition on the part of the people to worry about these abuses. I'd like to go back with a mandate to push for election reforms, but people seem preoccupied with bread-and-butter issues."

Until the Nixon administration fell on adversity, Rep. Anderson had hoped, he said, to "throw down the gauntlet" against Sen. Stevenson this summer. An evangelistic orator who entered the House as a conservative in 1960, he had felt broad encouragement from his Washington colleagues, including Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, to make the race.

The universal advice now, however—from House members, Rockford friends and his wife—is to wait for a better opportunity. He will make his decision in October, Rep. Anderson says now. Party officials and independent observers expect that he will run again for the House.

Thomas E. Houser, the Illinois manager of the Nixon campaign last year, shares the dejected mood.

"I think the Republican party is going to take it on the nose for Watergate in 1974," Mr. Houser said, "and there's going to be some carryover in 1976."

Two Republican congressmen from the Chicago suburbs, notably more conservative and more devoted to Mr. Nixon than Rep. Anderson, offered comparably glum assessments of district sentiment after the President's speech.

Rep. Edward Derwinski, from the southwestern corner of Cook County, estimated that President Nixon's support in the district is now "about 40 percent," or 30 points off his winning margin over Sen. George McGovern last November.

Criticizes Speech

Rep. Samuel Young, who narrowly won a first term from the Evanston area last year, said of the President's speech: "It showed the stress the President has been under. It was not dramatic. It was not one of Nixon's better speeches. The months have taken a toll on him. Citing a constitutional privilege against the Watergate investigators was not the thing to do. He's going to be subject to the criticism that he's covering up."

And even the Chicago Tribune, a powerful voice of Nixon Republicanism throughout the Midwest, was dissatisfied with the President's speech.

"The President finds himself in somewhat the same position as the draftdodgers and other lawbreakers of prior years to whom he is unwilling—and properly so—to grant amnesty until they somehow redeem themselves," The Tribune said. "Most people are not likely to grant amnesty to the White House until more of their questions are answered."

Party Lines Shape Reaction to Nixon Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon's Watergate defense, which occupied most of his news conference yesterday, was praised today by Republicans but found wanting by Democrats.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., who has criticized Mr. Nixon's past handling of the Watergate affair, said the President's statements "were the most concise and clear that he has made to date."

But Sen. Goldwater also said he hoped Mr. Nixon would "voluntarily release those portions of the White House tapes affecting the Watergate incident and totally clear up the situation."

In Morganton, N.C., Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., said President Nixon failed to shed more light "on the Watergate than had been shed before." Sen. Ervin, chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, said the news conference had elicited only "generalities" from Mr. Nixon. Sen. Ervin said getting to the bottom of the Watergate case would depend on whether his committee could hear the tapes of Mr. Nixon's conversations with former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d.

More Charges Listed In Texas Sex Killings

HOUSTON, Aug. 23 (AP).—A Harris County grand jury returned four new indictments today against two youths charged in the sex-torture murder case in which 27 bodies have been recovered.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Owen Brooks, 18, now face four charges each. Today's indictments charging Brooks with murder involved the deaths of James S. Dreymala, 14, James Eugene Glass, 14, and Johnny Delone, 15.

Organized Crime Role Suspected

U.S. Investigates Soaring Traffic in Stolen Airline Tickets

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Federal and local authorities are investigating a growing traffic in stolen airline tickets that they say is costing airlines many millions of dollars a year. The problem has been increasing during the last 2 1/2 years.

According to some investigators and sources in the travel industry, organized crime figures in several cases appear to have acquired interests in travel agencies here to serve as outlets for tickets stolen in burglaries of offices of other agencies, airlines or printers of blank tickets.

In another development, airline investigators said they had discovered a transatlantic traffic in cleverly counterfeited airline tickets that had been sold to passengers at half the legal fare.

At least 11 counterfeit tickets, purported to have been issued by a Manhattan travel agent—he later said he knew nothing about them—have been intercepted this week in London and Amsterdam. It is not known how many persons have used the tickets.

For the average traveler, officials said it is virtually impossible to tell whether a ticket, if it has been stolen or counterfeited, is fraudulent.

But, they said that any time a traveler buys a ticket for less than the amount shown on the face of the ticket, it most likely was stolen or counterfeited.

At least four investigations of the stolen-ticket traffic are under way—by the FBI, the New York City Police Department, U.S. postal inspectors and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

A federal grand jury in Brooklyn has been impaneled to hear evidence as part of the federal investigation.

Usually, stolen tickets are sold to bargain-seeking travelers in bars, restaurants, boutiques and similar places.

Typically, according to investigators, the organized groups that steal the tickets from airlines, travel agencies or from shipments, sell them to retail agents for about $100. The retailers—who may work out of a conventional travel agency as well as selling the tickets elsewhere—then dispose of them for whatever they can get.

Generally, travel industry sources said, it is possible in this way to buy a ticket, properly validated and filled out so that it can be used to travel any place in the world, for $300 to $350.

Joseph Coyle, a New York City detective who specializes in the stolen ticket problem, said:

"The mob is up to their ears in this because there's so much money in it. You steal a thousand tickets and at $100 apiece you're making a lot of profit."

One travel agent said: "You've never seen so many hot tickets around town as there are now. It's like an epidemic. The 'smart guys' have discovered a good thing."

Mr. Coyle said he believed that blank tickets were systematically stolen by Mafia-connected "wholesalers," who turn them into revenue by selling them through a network of "runners" who deliver them to retail salesmen and collect the payment.

U.S. Court Reverses Decision Limiting Policemen's Hair Length

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP).—The right of an individual outside the armed forces to wear his hair at any length has been termed a "substantial constitutional issue" by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The three-judge panel ruled unanimously that an order by Suffolk County Police Department regulating the length of policemen's hair was open to challenge in a federal court.

The Appeals Court reversed the dismissal by Judge Jacob Mishler in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn of a suit brought by the County Patrolmen's Benevolent Association challenging the personal appearance edict.

An individual's right to "style his own appearance" was guaranteed under the "due process clause of personal liberty," wrote Judge J. Joseph Smith in an opinion concurred in by Chief Judge Irving R. Kaufman and Judge Frederick Vanpelt Bryan.

Judge Smith noted that the frequent defense of such appearance codes on the grounds that police departments were "para-military or quasi-military" organizations "seems to us not warranted."

"Discipline, although essential to an effective police force, as it is to the military, is clearly of a different type," the judge wrote.

Former Anti-War Veteran Tells of Bomb Plot Plan

By John Kifner

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 23 (NYT).—A government witness gave damaging testimony yesterday against eight persons accused of plotting to disrupt the 1972 Republican national convention, but then seemed to reverse part of his testimony on cross-examination.

Aaron P. Simonton, a one-time fringe member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, testified for the prosecution that the alleged leader of the plot told him of plans to fire-bomb a federal building in Miami.

Mr. Simonton said that Scott Camil, a defendant, had invited him to become a member of a "fire team" armed with "incendiary devices" and had outlined plans for the use of slingshots during the convention.

But, under cross-examination by the defense, Mr. Simonton testified that the veterans' plans were to "peacefully demonstrate" and that the slingshots were to be used for protection "only if the police started trouble."

Home Broken Into

Further testimony disclosed that soon after Mr. Simonton met with Mr. Camil, the police broke into Mr. Simonton's Miami-area home. The police told him they had found marijuana and an illegal sawed-off shotgun, Mr. Simonton said.

No charges were filed, however. "A few days later," Mr. Simonton testified, he moved from Miami.

Mr. Simonton appeared to be a reluctant witness. He had written to the VVAW after reading of them in Playboy magazine, he said, and had received some literature and attended two meetings.

Under examination by the prosecutor, Jack Carrouth, Mr. Simonton said that Mr. Camil discussed the fire-bombing plans at a meeting at the home of another defendant, Alton Foss, in Hialeah on June 14, 1972.

He said that Mr. Camil had displayed a map with the locations of federal buildings marked and said that "fire teams" would throw "incendiary devices" at their windows in the event there were considerable unrest on the [Miami] beach.

Agreed to Participate

He said he agreed to participate, adding that when he said he had little knowledge of fire bombs, Mr. Camil replied: "That will be taken care of."

But, under cross-examination by a defense attorney, Larry Turner, Mr. Simonton said that Mr. Camil told him that "violence wasn't to be initiated on his part."

He said that Mr. Camil told him that if the police or others were to "interfere with our medics or other people it would simply not be permitted."

When Mr. Turner asked Mr. Simonton if Mr. Camil had expressed fears of a repetition of the 1968 Democratic national convention, "where the police attacked demonstrators," the witness replied:

"Yes, but we would be prepared for it."

When Mr. Turner asked if he had sought out the FBI to report on the meeting, Mr. Simonton said, "They came to me."

U.S. Safety Alert On 2.5 Million Chrysler Cars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The federal government warned yesterday of a possible safety defect in 2.5 million passenger cars built by the Chrysler Corp.

In a special bulletin, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said that at least 838 electrical power failures reportedly had resulted from a malfunctioning part, called a connector, in the automobiles. It said that one person had been killed and one injured in an accident attributed to the suspected defect.

Failure of the connector, according to the agency, causes the loss of ignition and consequently of engine power as well as the loss of lights and power assists for steering and brakes.

Cars equipped with possibly defective connectors were identified by the agency as 1969 through 1973 models of Chrysler Newports, New Yorkers and Town and Country 300s, Dodge Monacos and Polaras and Plymouth Furies and Suburbans.

Gilbert L. Watson, director of the agency's office of Consumer Affairs, said the accident attributed to a malfunctioning connector had occurred on a four-lane highway in the Midwest late last year. He said the 1972 model Plymouth station wagon stalled in heavy traffic and was hit in the rear by a Cadillac.

10 Indians in Iowa Held in Protest

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 23 (AP).—Ten Indians, armed with rifles, occupied state education offices for several hours yesterday. They surrendered after authorities threatened to use force to clear the State Department of Public Instruction Building.

Authorities said nine of the Indians were charged with disturbing the public peace and quiet, a misdemeanor. Ron Petite, the Midwest director of the American Indian Movement, was charged with aiding and abetting a public disturbance, also a misdemeanor.

Mr. Petite said the occupation was an attempt to call attention to a list of demands, presented to Gov. Robert Ray last week, concerning alleged discrimination in the state's penal and parole system.

Allende Faces New Demands Over Reform

From Wire Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Aug. 23.—Opposition party leaders, worried by Chile's continuing violence and strikes, exerted fresh pressure on President Salvador Allende today to keep his plans for Socialist reform within the bounds of the law.

Challenges from three opposition parties followed the passage of a motion in the lower house of Congress last night calling on military members of Mr. Allende's cabinet to take immediate steps to make the president rule "according to the law and the constitution."

On July 26, 45,000 private truck owners went on strike and demanded, among other things, that the government give them a guarantee that their industry would not be nationalised. Since then, most bus and taxi owners have joined the strike, and there have been walkouts in other industries as well. There also have been bombings, and clashes between the left and the right.

Last night's motion was passed by 81 votes to 4. Today, Sen. Patricio Aylwin, the chairman of the Christian Democrat party, which leads the opposition in Congress, demanded that any structural changes be made within legal and constitutional bounds.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Federation called on its 1.4 million members to defend the government from a "wave of sedition" against Mr. Allende. The union is the strongest group supporting the president.

French Radio, TV Strike to Support Employees of Lip

PARIS, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Strikes in support of Lip watch company workers hit the official French radio and television networks, the Paris stock exchange and other sectors today as government and union representatives resumed talks on how to reorganize the bankrupt firm.

The radio and television networks canceled regular programs because of a 24-hour strike by production staff. Music and old films were offered as alternative entertainment.

At the stock exchange, dealings were suspended for 15 minutes when floor workers stopped work in solidarity with the 1,300 Lip employees who ran the company on their own for two months before being forced out by police.

France's labor unions also called for work stoppages throughout the Paris area today, but the strike call apparently had little effect.

With labor indignation still high over the Lip affair, government mediator Henry Giraud opened a second round of talks with union representatives on a government plan to reopen Lip. So far, the unions have rejected the government plan, which would leave more than a quarter of the employees without jobs.

Iceland Gunboat Chases Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—An Icelandic patrol boat fired three blank warning shots and chased a British trawler for two hours last night until a British frigate intervened, the Icelandic coast guard announced today.

The chase ended when the frigate Andromeda offered protection to the trawler Kennedy from the pursuing Icelandic vessel Thor.

Police 'Rope' French Bandits On Horseback

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Seven bandits wearing cowboy outfits and riding horses were arrested today after they attacked a ranch near here.

The bandits, including two women, had ridden to the ranch on Sunday and demanded 2,000 francs from its owner, who had refused to comply.

The seven ransacked the ranch and fled with several guns and a check book. Before they left, they told the owner he would have to pay them protection money in the future.

When they returned for more money today they fell into a trap set by police.

Plan Would Pass to Consumer More U.S. Food-Cost Rises

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—The Cost of Living Council yesterday proposed new regulations permitting the food industry to pass along to consumers many of the cost increases it has had to absorb for the last two months.

The new rules—which President Nixon promised last month—would take effect after Sept. 12.

Cost of Living Council Director John T. Dunlop told reporters he expects another surge of food-price increases when that happens. But he said he would be surprised if it was as large as the bulge that occurred immediately after the President lifted the freeze on most food prices on July 18.

At that time, the President said food retailers, wholesalers, processors and vendors could increase prices only to reflect higher prices at the farm level. The exception was beef prices, which stayed frozen until Sept. 12.

'Stage B' Rules

Under the terms of the new "Stage B" regulations, which the Cost of Living Council put out for public comment yesterday, all parts of the food industry would be permitted to raise prices to cover cost increases in such areas as wages, transportation and packaging.

Mr. Dunlop said that the regulations, while permitting further price increases in food products, would keep them well below what they would have been in the absence of controls.

Hazen Gaic, the director of the council's Food Policy Analysis Division, said that he did not "see any real explanation" for rapid increases in fruit and vegetable prices in July "unless people were violating" the ceilings imposed by the President on June 13.

The Consumer Price Index, released on Tuesday, reported an increase of 1.3 percent in fruits and vegetables in July.

The regulations proposed yesterday divide the food industry into three segments, each of which has a separate set of regulations.

● Retailers and wholesalers may not increase prices except to reflect an increase in the cost of the goods they sell. They are prohibited from adding a higher markup to their inventory costs than they added during one of the two fiscal years ended before Feb. 5.

● Food service organizations, such as restaurants, can pass along cost increases—including food, labor, rent and utilities—on a penny-for-penny basis.

● Food processors—such as canners and meat packers—are controlled in two ways. For "ingredient costs"—mainly food and additives—they are controlled on a "gross margin" basis. That means they can make no more from a product line, after adjustment for volume, than their revenues during a base period.

Other costs, such as labor and packaging, must be passed along on a penny-for-penny basis.

Food wholesalers and retailers also may choose to be controlled on a "gross margin" concept if they so choose.

Sailor Says Bonlieu Died in Stairway Fall

CANNES, Aug. 23 (AP).—An Italian sailor told police here that he struggled with François Bonlieu, a former French Olympic ski champion, before the latter fell off a stairway to his death last Saturday, police reported today.

The sailor, 22-year-old Antonio Orcto of Casarlo, told police, "I did not push him. He was trying to escape when he fell over the railing." Mr. Orcto said that he found Mr. Bonlieu sleeping on a cabin cruiser which he was guarding. An argument followed, he told police.

Gains in Imitation Meat Aided By Prices of the Real Thing

ROME, Aug. 23 (AP).—The high price of meat is revolutionizing dining tastes and spurring production of imitation meat products, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization reported yesterday.

"Hamburgers," "turkey breasts" and "frankfurters"—all made of soybeans—are gaining popularity in the United States, Europe and Japan, the UN organization said.

They are inexpensive, are said to compare favorably in taste to the real thing and are being sold for the first time in grocery stores in family-size packages, FAO said.

The FAO report was based on a conference on the world meat trade held at FAO's Rome headquarters recently. Delegates from several meat-producing countries voiced concern over competition from the imitation-meat industry. They asked for regulations to see that the products were properly labeled.

Imitation meat falls into two categories: meat extenders, which are used to make meat go further, and those products intended to substitute for meat.

Used Extensively

The extenders, largely derived from flour and grits, are used extensively in chopped and minced meats, such as frankfurter, meat loaf, meat balls and patties, chili con carne, luncheon meat and pet foods.

Meat substitutes usually are prepared from vegetable protein to resemble specific meats in texture, color and flavor. They are used in meat loaf, sausages, goulash, casseroles, chicken, turkey, minced beef and bacon bits.

Prices for imitation meat are well below those for the real thing.

FAO said that statistics on the new meat-like products still are fragmentary, but it is estimated that production of soybean protein products in the United States increased in the last few years at the rate of 18 percent a year.

Imitation meats also have caught on in Eastern Europe and Japan, where output in 1971 was double that of 1968.

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Page 4—Friday, August 24, 1973 *

The President's Press Conference

In his first press conference in five months, President Nixon covered a lot of territory—and he left it strewn with suggestions and assertions that require more than a little scrutiny. So The Washington Post will defer comment for the moment on some of the President's more startling responses and on those particularly tangled questions of fact to which he addressed himself. His allusion to "large scale" authorizations of "burglary" under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson (which he said were "quite well known,"), his suggestion that his two predecessors had also approved a "taping capacity" similar to that which he had installed (after having theirs dismantled), and his account of H.R. Haldeman's sojourn with the forbidden tapes are among those subjects to which we intend shortly to return. For now, it is the press conference as a whole—as an event—that seems to us to merit comment.

Mr. Nixon, by his own written and verbal account over the years, has been fascinated with endurance and ordeal in public life, and few who watched him on TV or thought about the circumstances in which he found himself could suppose that the President was not under great stress or engaged in a particular test of endurance. His bearing was that of an anxious man fully aware of being in a situation of considerable peril, but fully determined not to appear either anxious or in anything less than full command of the situation he faced. And because these human responses are so readily conveyed from speaker to listener and are so eminently familiar to us all, the President managed to spread and share his unease, so that watching him was not—could not have been—a reassuring or settling experience. One admired the effort, its sheer doggedness—and remained uneasy, sympathetic on one level and profoundly disturbed and unsatisfied on another.

We expect that these outward and visible signs of unease have a great deal to do with one simple fact that is unrelated to exhaustion or hounding by the press or any of the other proximate causes that have been suggested. It is that the President has somehow got himself astride a mountain of contradictions, and here we are not so much thinking of contradictions in testimony concerning this fact or that as contradictions in the very structure of his position. In one breath, for instance, the President tells us that his office possesses "inherent" powers that are virtually uncheckable by anyone else, except perhaps as public opinion and congressional pressure may act as a check. And yet in the next he expresses his thinly veiled contempt for those organs and agencies of the public that seek to have an effect on the way he uses his power. Again, though Mr. Nixon professes to accept all the "blame" for what has gone wrong, his running commentary suggests that he actually lays off on others responsibility for practically every act that has come into public disfavor: His advisers told him he should install the tapes, Clark MacGregor was in charge of the failed re-election committee investigation, Presidents Kennedy and Johnson did all the things he has been most criticized for and nobody fussed about them, Judge Byrne was the one who should have found the job overture during a trial offensive and he did not, John Mitchell didn't volunteer information the President needed, and so on. Mr. Nixon's recurrent and unpersuasive "forgiveness" of those he is in the process of accusing, his constant assertion that he is not criticizing those to whom he is actually laying waste, only seem to us to reinforce the impression of a man who deeply feels one thing and yet feels equally deeply an obligation to say another.

And this brings us to the heart of the matter, namely, the President's own perception, his own understanding of what the Watergate means. Mr. Nixon reserved his hostility for those who are most troubled about the Watergate scandals, as distinct from those who perpetrated them. He declined to identify those nameless persons he has said are using the scandals strictly to keep him from fulfilling his mandate, but he did put forward in this connection a strange distinction between the Watergate and what he called the people's business. Mr. President, the Watergate is the people's business; and the vitality of the presidency and the honor of government are the people's first concern. That is what accounts for their distress—and that is what must be understood.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

New Man at State

For more than four years, Henry A. Kissinger has carried many of the responsibilities and exercised many of the functions that usually go with being secretary of state. It comes as no surprise that President Nixon has now decided to give the job in title as well as fact to his chief foreign affairs adviser, the architect of most of this administration's major initiatives abroad.

The departing secretary, William P. Rogers, has been a man of intelligence, sound instinct and goodwill in an administration in which such qualities are hardly conspicuous. In other circumstances, he might have left his mark as secretary of state, but the extent to which he was shut out of key decisions made him often appear unsure of himself and altogether too willing not merely to defer to Kissinger but to accept a secondary role in foreign policy-making for the Department of State.

In the one area left open for him, Rogers devised an admirably even-handed initiative for peace in the Middle East and deserves credit for the fragile cease-fire eventually brought about between Israel and the Arab states. Even in this project, however, he eventually allowed dilutions of his policy by other forces in the administration.

Meanwhile, Kissinger was negotiating the settlement of the Vietnam war and carrying out the initiatives and missions that resulted in Nixon's ground-breaking trip to China and his exchange of visits with Soviet Communist leader Brezhnev. When the President decided on the "year of Europe" as his 1973 foreign policy theme, it was Kissinger who delivered the first detailed outline of the concept in a New York address last April.

Merely summarizing these history-making activities gives an idea of the outsized diplomatic load Kissinger has carried for Nixon and—more to the point—makes it plain that the former Harvard professor has excellent qualifications to be secretary of state. Prompt Senate confirmation of the President's choice is certainly in order.

There is room for worry, however, on how seriously Kissinger takes the concept long attributed to him—and mentioned cryptically on one occasion by the President—of a shifting world balance among major power centers as a substitute for alliance diplomacy in maintaining international peace. Where would the "revitalized Atlantic partnership," for which he called in his April address, fit into such a nineteenth-century concept?

It would also be helpful to know more than his April address disclosed on how he views the European community and what he would recommend for rejuvenating United States relations with it. There is little in the record to reveal his thinking about the developing countries, Latin America, Canada or the United Nations.

Finally, there are bound to be reservations about how Kissinger will administer a State Department and foreign service whose morale has been damaged by neglect and the encroachments of his mini-State Department in the White House. Some tact and sensitivity from the outset will pay dividends here and doubtless enable Kissinger to exploit fully the gratification many in the State Department will feel at the President's indication that it is being restored as the base for innovation and administration of United States foreign policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Russian's Warning

An issue of fundamental importance for relations between Russia and the West has been aired in an amazingly candid way in —of all places—Moscow. Dr. Andrei Sakharov is an eminent Russian physicist who played a leading role in the development of Russia's first hydrogen bomb. He has for some time been the best-known figure in the small (and sadly diminishing) band of intellectuals campaigning for human rights inside the Soviet Union. He was only last Thursday officially warned against talking to foreigners. His response was to hold a news conference at which he issued a trenchant warning to the West against accepting East-West détente on Soviet terms.

This is an issue that the West . . . has not yet faced squarely, but which they will have to face. It is coming to a head with Brezhnev's ambitious program for securing truly massive Western aid. . . . The question, quite simply, is: Should Russia get this aid without any political *quid pro quo*?

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 24, 1898

LONDON—A few cases of heatstroke were reported, but no deaths directly attributable to heat took place. Is the East End water famine and rationing likely to be merely an isolated experience? In Paris, yesterday, no fewer than five people died of sunstroke, including a workman and a very well dressed lady. A Paris policeman on duty was hospitalized in critical condition. At the same time, a fearful storm is raging in the Black Sea, and has caused several shipwrecks.

Fifty Years Ago

August 24, 1923

DUBLIN—With the end of the election struggle in sight, the government's position steadily improves and the general view is that the outcome will be a striking verdict for the Free State. President Cosgrave, speaking at Tipperary, said that De Valera had declared that he would wade through the blood of Irishmen, but now he talks of constructive peace and education, when he found that the people would not stand his nonsense.



'Good Old Summertime, My Eye—We've Run Out of Money for Groceries.'

In the Courtroom

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—It was an elegant argument, restrained on both sides, intellectual, almost old-fashioned in its courtliness. There was real professional respect when the lawyers called each other "friend" and "brother." Charles Alan Wright even had due deference for the distant and contentious dead: Aaron Burr, to him, remained Colonel Burr.

For a moment one might have thought one's self in a British courtroom, listening to some silky discussion of a nice point of evidence. Then Archibald Cox said that the tapes could, "unhappily, also tend to implicate respondent," and one was brought back to the reality that respondent was the President of the United States.

In no other country could such an extraordinary scene take place: a judge, in a courtroom, passing on questions of ultimate official power, perhaps helping to decide the political future of the head of state and of government. It happens every so often in the United States, but it should never be taken for granted.

Each of the contending law professors in turn sought to bring his case back on to the reassuring ground of precedent, of ordinary legal history. Each quoted Cardozo, that most saintly of American legal thinkers.

"The attitude that ought to inform decision in this case," Wright said in opening, was Cardozo's 1921 warning about the pressures of the special case: "We must not throw to the winds the advantages of (legal) consistency and uniformity to do justice in the instance."

There was no precedent in 194 years of the United States, Wright said, of a court ordering a President to produce documents. Even 18 months ago "no body of respectable legal opinion" would have entertained such an idea. What had happened since was Watergate, and that should not be allowed to distort the law.

Cox assured Judge John J. Sirica that "this case is governed by settled principle . . ., by simple, direct rules of law." He said executive privilege from the ordinary public duty to provide evidence in criminal cases had always been a qualified one, certainly not extending to criminal conversation and that the President was in no different position.

His Cardozo quote came from a case of jury bribery. There the usual privilege of secrecy for jury deliberations had to yield, Cardozo said, "to assure the purity of our institutions . . . the light should be let in."

But soon enough both men came down to the issue that mingles law inextricably with politics: the discretion of the President.

There may be national interests greater than pursuing a criminal case to its end, Wright said, and courts have uniformly disclaimed the power to weigh those conflicting interests. "We must leave it to the good judgment of the President," Wright concluded. "If we have doubts about the good judgment of any President, there are other forums." Namely, impeachment.

Cox said the "extent of the rot" was not yet clear, but there was surely reason to believe that the executive process had been corrupted. Then came an eloquent peroration:

"Even if respondent, by extraordinary mental and emotional self-discipline could exclude these considerations (his own role) in passing judgment, still public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the legal system would require adherence to the ancient precept that no man should be judge in his own cause."

Charles Wright's general caution is always a wise one for judges to keep in mind: Do not let the great case, with all its public emotion, distort the law. But there is also the unavoidable duty of American courts to reflect the changing needs of the constitutional order in their judgments.

In Sirica, one felt the force of the latter argument. Certainly his questions to both lawyers, though he disclaimed any indication of his views, suggested that he would enforce the subpoena of the President's tapes. He seemed warm to Cox's common-sense argument that Nixon could not say, leave Watergate to the courts, and then deny them the best evidence.

Sirica's ruling will carry great weight. Indeed, it may not even be appealable; there is ordinarily no appeal from a trial judge's decision on whether to enforce a subpoena unless a contempt action is pressed, and it will not be here. Still, some exceptional way may be found to get this case to the Supreme Court.

Is it wrong that judges should pass on such questions? Watching the President's press conference later in the day—with all its embarrassment and distortion; however understandable—I thought it was not so bad, in a sprawling and often disorderly country, to bring in the respectful, disciplined, orderly process of the law.

Few U.S. Tears for General Ma

By Peter Muncie

WASHINGTON.—Right-wingers, especially right-wing generals, and particularly right-wing Laotian generals, are in disrepute these days with those who make and carry out American foreign policy. So few, if any tears are being shed in Washington over the news that General Ma, exiled to Thailand since 1966, and former commander-in-chief of the Royal Lao Air Force, was shot down and killed during a coup attempt Monday in the Lao capital of Vientiane.

In the case of Ma (news reports have called him General Thao Ma, but "thao" means "Mr." in Lao), it was a case of two coups and you're out. He had tried once before—in the summer of 1966—and failed. He never was much of a planner.

Right-wing Lao generals have, for decades, been rather an unsavory lot. All except Ma, that is. Ma was a peasant. He had no large and influential family that needed enrichment and protection. He was born in 1929 in Saravane in southern Laos, and it was rumored that he had Vietnamese blood in him. This fact, Laotians concluded, explained his courage in the face of enemy fire.

Like many other Lao, Ma fought with the French Army against the North Vietnamese after the end of World War II. Sergeant Ma was caught by the Vietnamese at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, refused to surrender, and led a contingent of Lao troops out of the encircled valley to safety in Laos.

I knew Ma when he was a general and, at 35 years old, the commander-in-chief of the Royal Lao Air Force, headquartered in Savannakhet in central Laos. In American eyes, he could then do no wrong. Almost single-handedly, he broke up one attempted right-wing coup led by General Phoumi against government forces in Thakhek in 1965. He was brave, and daily led his ancient T-28 fighter-bombers against North Vietnamese troops and supplies coming down the Ho Chi Minh trail on their way into South Vietnam.

Those were the "glorious" days of our Vietnam involvement, days when only a handful of people in this country were speaking out against the war. Ma didn't care about politics; he just hated the North Vietnamese, and the Americans supplied him with everything he needed.

Though he was "our" general, he really wasn't. "I would tell the Americans to get out of Laos tomorrow," he told me, "if the North Vietnamese would get out too." Ma felt no hatred toward the Pathet Lao, for he considered them—by themselves—no threat to his country. And Ma was, *mirabile dictu*, incorruptible; he actually lived on his salary of $20 a month. But sad to say, his incorruptibility led to his downfall.

General Ouane Rattikone was, in 1966, chief of staff of the Lao armed forces. General Ouane was also the chief heroin producer in the country. He needed planes to transport his goods, and he wanted Ma's cargo planes to do the job. Ma refused.

The general staff then pressured the government of Souvanna Phouma to transfer the air force headquarters to Vientiane and away from Savannakhet, where right-wing and separatist feelings have always run high. Ma refused to go. Shortly afterward, he was betrayed for the first time, when a trusted subordinate planted gold bars on a Lao Air Force cargo plane that was being flown from Saigon to Laos. The police waited for the plane to land, found the gold, and Ma was accused of smuggling. The pressures for him to move his headquarters were intensified. Ma remained adamantly opposed.

Because of this adamancy, however, the Lao boat began to rock, and if there was one thing the Americans and the Russians agreed upon in Laos, it was that there should be no boat rocking. American support for Ma evaporated.

Ma then plotted his first coup attempt. His principal co-conspirator was Colonel (now General) Nouphet Daoheung. Nouphet was Ma's most trusted companion, and was the commander of Groupe Mobile 12, consisting of three crack battalions. While Ma sent his planes to bomb army headquarters in Vientiane, Nouphet was to parachute his troops into the city. The plot was found out. Nouphet had enormous gambling debts and sold out, so when Ma was bombing the army base, Nouphet stayed home. The planes may have gotten off the ground, but the coup didn't, and Ma fled to Thailand.

The coup never would have succeeded, of course. The United States had, for years, made it clear that it was tired of Lao coups. We were committed to Souvanna. We wanted Ma to bomb Vietnamese, not Lao. But the Americans still liked him. In exile in Bangkok, he was offered a job flying Airamerica cargo planes in South Vietnam. Ma declined the offer because it was not extended equally to his fellow exiled pilots. He was paid a subvention in laundered money —money which came from the *armée clandestine* leader, General Vang Pao, who, of course, was financed by the CIA.

So for one brief and final day, seven years after his first coup attempt, General Ma tried again. This time he was reacting, sadly enough, not against corruption and venality (in which case his attempt would have been labeled "quixotic"), but against the peace accords of Feb. 22, which he no doubt regarded as a sellout to North Vietnam. So, at the age of 44, Thao Ma is dead, carrying to his death, in addition to the shot-down remnants of his T-28, the final epithet of "right-winger."

(The writer served in Savannakhet, Laos, with the United States Information Service in 1965–66. He is now with the World Bank. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.)

May Get Better

Hungary's Good Life

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST.—There is a sense of anticipation in Hungary this summer—anticipation that life is bound to become better and that the nation has entered a period of respite from war, political turmoil, Communist terror, Soviet military pressure and scores of other unpleasant events of the past three decades.

Hungary is experiencing now a mild economic boom for the first time since World War II. Life here has become better, stores are stocked with consumer goods and streets jammed with private cars. The gloominess of the 1950s has disappeared and displays in shop windows—new books in crisp, bright jackets, perfume, striped neckties, expensive candy assortments and foreign imports—have revived some of the former elegance of this baroque city.

What exactly Hungarians expect is hard to define. It can be summarized in their obvious desire to be left alone in pursuit of their own ends; to continue economic reforms that have brought about the current prosperity, and to use East-West détente for promoting closer ties with Western Europe without upsetting their alliance with the Soviet Union.

A new sense of pragmatism has developed here that takes for granted Hungary's continued alliance with the Soviet-bloc countries. Most Hungarians appear to have lost interest in politics and consumerism appears to have taken hold as a national pastime.

Since the government decided in 1968 to cautiously phase out its ideological approach to the economy and switch over to cautious market-oriented policies, the nation's standard of living has been rising. Today conspicuous consumption and signs of wealth may suggest to orthodox Communists that the style of commerce here is somewhat improper for a socialist country.

The Gossip

Officials here are sensitive to gossip about the prosperity for fear that their poorer socialist neighbors would urge the government of party leader Janos Kadar to slow down the momentum of change. "Russians and Bulgarians coming here go bug-eyed looking at our shops—and that's not good," said a Hungarian.

In Hungary, the economic reforms have been under attack from two sides. On the one hand, the rise in prosperity is fueling growing expectations and demands for quicker changes and greater liberalization. On the other, older and more dogmatic Communists are complaining about an increasingly unfair distribution of wealth.

"While everybody admits that we live much better now than say 10 years ago," says Dr. Otto Pirityi, a trade union official, "dissatisfaction still persists."

Earlier this summer, several prominent scholars, including Andras Hegedues, who served as prime minister in the 1950s, were expelled from the Communist party for their criticism of the reforms. These scholars suggested that the Kadar government was not building socialism but was trying to modernize the country's economy and create a profit-oriented, acquisitive type of society.

Similar sentiments are also attributed to some groups of industrial workers. So far, the economic liberalization has created sharp differentiation in incomes with the managerial class, self-employed craftsmen and farmers having fared far better than the blue-collar worker, the traditional symbol of Communist society.

The Reforms

The reforms here are known as the new economic mechanism (the word reform is avoided, evoking as it does the Czech reforms of the Prague spring). In essence, they are designed to reduce centralized controls over enterprises and introduce financial incentives on the basis of performance.

Another aspect of the reforms is to rationalize pricing (so that goods and services are provided at their actual cost) and allow some play of the laws of supply and demand in certain areas of the economy.

As a result, Hungary's productivity rate, after years of stagnation, has risen to an annual growth rate of more than 6 percent and real income has increased in many sectors.

Predictably, many Hungarians have taken advantage of this new entrepreneurial freedom to amass money, build new houses and invest in real estate. Also predictably, as some diplomats said, this has resulted in corrupt practices at various levels.

Kadar's domestic opposition, in the opinion of many Hungarian and foreign observers here, is not serious. A majority of Hungarians, including party and government leaders, are benefiting from the reforms and the stability of the Kadar government is thus assured.

The real threat to Kadar's policies comes from the outside. The Russians and other East Europeans have expressed fears that Hungary could be drawn out of the Comecon, the East European Common Market, if Kadar accelerated the market-oriented approach while strengthening Budapest's economic links with the West.

The Hungarian leader, however, has shown himself to be a master politician. While pressing on with the reforms, he was able to assure the Russians of his loyalty and to retain the confidence of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev's visit here last winter was taken as a sign of Moscow's endorsement.

Crucial Problems

But the reforms have yet to deal with some crucial problems of Hungary's antiquated industries. There are a number of factories here that are still heavily subsidized by the state. If the logic of economics were to be applied to these enterprises, the lot of industrial workers would become difficult indeed and the Russians could insist that Kadar reimpose centralistic controls. The Soviets still maintain about 40,000 troops in this country.

Moreover, the economic liberalization has resulted in a degree of relaxation in the cultural field. There is a lively discussion in various literary journals about the role of the party in a socialist society and about a variety of sociological problems.

Painters and sculptors—such as Dezso Korniss or Laszlo Ovari—are allowed to do what they wish. If some abstract artists cannot show their works in state galleries, they can freely sell them to a growing number of culture-conscious Hungarians.

However, writers are not allowed to write pornography or anything that goes against the basic socialist principles as well as the accepted foreign policy of the Soviet bloc. Given the new mood of pragmatism, there seems to be a great deal of self-censorship, with some writers going to the very edge of the permissible but not farther.

There is an effort in the press to mount a new vigilance campaign following the recent meeting of East European leaders in the Crimea. The tenor of the campaign is that East-West détente does not mean the end of ideological struggle with the West. But most Hungarians seem to ignore the daily hum of the oft-repeated sloganeering.

Prosperity has also brought a change in public attitude toward Kadar, who took over the government after Soviet troops crushed the 1956 uprising. Once reviled as a "Soviet stooge," Kadar now enjoys a high degree of respectability for his cautious yet persistent efforts to promote the well-being of his people.

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Troops Recapture 3 Areas From Cambodian Insurgents

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 23 (AP).—Government troops have recaptured three positions important to the defense of the provincial capital of Kompong Speu and Phnom Penh's highway to the sea, the Cambodian military command said today.

The positions are five, six and seven miles west of Kompong Speu, which is 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4, which connects the Cambodian capital the country's only seaport city.

The command gave no information about the recapture. The situation remained relatively calm in the region of Phnom Penh, the command said. "The action of our troops has reduced the enemy activities."

Government forces strengthened Phnom Penh's southern defense line, with howitzers supplied by the United States, and advanced for nearly a mile along Highway 30 to link up with a platoon, about nine miles southeast of Phnom Penh, that had been cut off for more than a week.

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, the Saigon military command said that the intensity of fighting dropped off yesterday. Forty-two Viet Cong were reported killed in four clashes; government casualties were two dead and nine wounded, the command said.

Saigon claimed that Communist forces committed 79 cease-fire violations yesterday, about the same number as on other days this month.

Later, the South Vietnam command said that the southwestern defense positions at the old imperial capital of Hue took another beating yesterday in the latest of a series of mortar attacks by the Communists. Five government infantrymen were killed and six wounded in the dawn-to-dusk bombardment, the command said.

In Paris, meanwhile, Viet Cong and Saigon negotiators accused each other today of blocking their talks on the political future of South Vietnam and preparing for a resumption of the Vietnam war.

Before the meeting started, the South Vietnamese chief delegate, Nguyen Van An, accused the North Vietnamese of launching the "most serious" violations of the cease-fire since it went into effect.

"In the most serious violations of the cease-fire on record, North Vietnamese gunners have poured more than 1,300 shells on our positions near Hue," Mr. An said.

Viet Cong negotiator Nguyen Van Hieu said that Saigon has not informed its troops in the field that a cease-fire has been concluded, according to captured South Vietnamese officers.

"The position of your administration consists in ignoring the Paris agreement, refusing to stop fighting and restoring true peace in South Vietnam," Mr. Thieu said to Mr. An. Mr. An replied: "Your activities in Vietnam and your attitude at this conference table show you have not changed your position. Hanoi leaders have not yet given up their dream of expanding their domination onto South Vietnam and your side has not abandoned its desire to seize power by force."

Cambodia Set To Seek Aid If Reds Gain

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 23 (NYT).—In a series of news conferences held yesterday for visiting Thai journalists, the Cambodian government made clear its intention of seeking military aid from South Vietnam and Thailand as well as from the United States if the situation worsens in the months ahead.

At the same time, the newsmen were told that Cambodia's armed forces had achieved "a great victory" over the Communists in the last six weeks, killing two-thirds of the rebel forces and rendering them incapable of serious offensives for the next three months.

On the stated grounds that other foreign newsmen have failed to report events in Cambodia accurately, the Phnom Penh government flew in 36 Thai journalists as guests of the government. After being received by President Lon Nol, they attended news conferences given by the Cambodian Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, and Foreign Minister Long Boret.

Other correspondents were permitted to sit in on the news conferences, which were conducted entirely in the Khmer and Thai languages.

Aid Is Welcome

Asked whether Cambodia would need Thai military aid, Gen. Sosthene Fernandez said President Lon Nol had already told another group of Thai journalists that such aid would be welcome.

The general said: "If the North Vietnamese continue to fight us here on Cambodian soil, then we must ask the United States why it continues to respect the Paris [cease-fire] accords if the other side won't respect them."

"I think friendly countries like South Vietnam and Thailand would not stand by and let Hanoi overrun us. In such a case we would have to depend on our neighbors."

He said, however, that although Thailand fully supports the Phnom Penh government politically, Cambodia has received "no official word from Thailand as to whether Thailand would send troops."

'Decisively Defeated'

Gen. Sosthene Fernandez said that six weeks ago Phnom Penh was besieged by 62 enemy battalions, and that they had been "decisively defeated."

The general and the foreign minister asserted that six weeks ago, there were 36,000 to 37,000 Vietnamese Communist troops in Cambodia plus 40,000 to 45,000 Khmer Rouge but that, of the total, two-thirds had been killed.

Before the Aug. 15 cutoff date for U.S. bombing, the raids against the insurgents' offensive against Phnom Penh were stepped up.

Five European Newsmen Seized By Viet Cong Unit

SAIGON, Aug. 23 (AP).—Five European journalists, including a veteran French wire service reporter and a West German television correspondent, were captured by a Viet Cong patrol 40 miles north of Saigon yesterday.

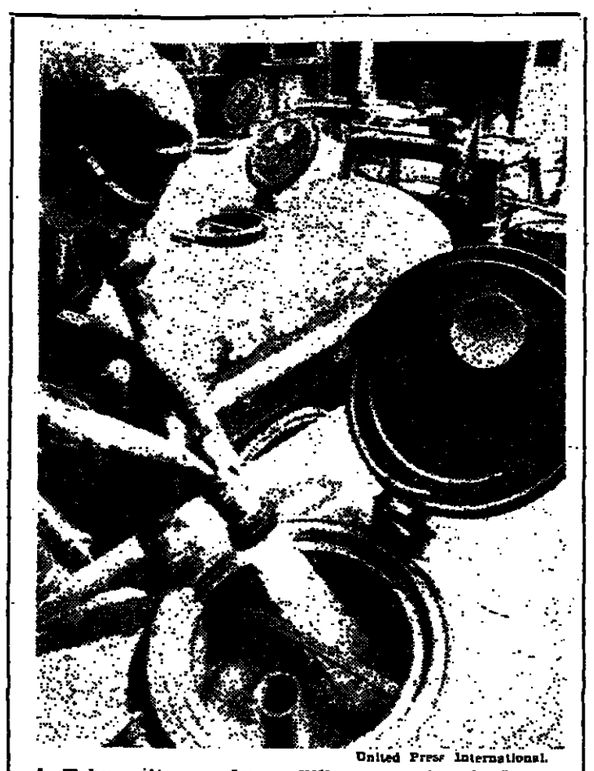
Today, the Provisional Revolutionary Government said that the five journalists had been detained but were "assured absolute safety."

Agence France-Presse Vietnam bureau chief Jean-Louis Arnaud, 43, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen television correspondent Peter Scholl-Latour, 50, and his three-man film crew were detained by the patrol while driving along Route 13 in two cars, AFP reporter Phillipe Debeusscher said.

Their two Vietnamese drivers also were held but a Vietnamese interpreter escaped to a government outpost, the AFP spokesman added.

Mr. Scholl-Latour's crew were cameramen Joseph Kaufman, 32, and Klaus Patteberg, 30, and soundman Dietrich Hofrath, 30.

The West German correspondent and crew had arrived in Saigon only four days ago following an assignment in Phnom Penh. All are based in Paris, but Mr. Scholl-Latour has covered numerous assignments in Indochina for the last 20 years.



United Press International.

A Tokyo city employee filling a water tank car for emergency distribution during supply cuts.

Tokyo Water Supplies Cut As Long, Dry Spell Goes On

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (AP).—When employees of Tokyo's Imperial Hotel went to work this week, they found this notice on the bulletin board:

"Use only two out of three bathrooms. Hot water cannot be supplied. Cooks and night shift staff are urged to take showers only once, either late at night or early in the morning, instead of twice as usual."

Similar notices urging Japanese to conserve water, during a long, dry spell, went up in other hotels, offices and public buildings.

However, no one is going thirsty. Except for the islands of Okinawa in the south and Hokkaido in the far north, the Japanese and their industries are being told to conserve water.

"We are hoping for a typhoon," joked an official of the Tokyo waterworks.

Earlier this week, Tokyo authorities cut water supplies by 20 percent to about 224 power plants, factories, railway stations, hotels, department stores, schools and hospitals.

The cuts affected institutions that consume more than 500 tons of water a day, particularly factories.

The water supply to Tokyo's 2.5 million homes was reduced yesterday by 7 percent. So far, the cuts in Tokyo do not produce dry taps, they just lower the water pressure.

But in some areas of western Japan, supplies of industrial water have been suspended, hurting steel production, and water for private homes has been cut off for four hours a day.

The Central Meteorological Agency said the last measurable rain in Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto plain fell on Aug. 1. Officials added that rainfall for July in the area measured 1.7 inches, a sharp decline from the normal average of 7.2 inches for that month. The forecast is for more dry, hot weather.

Government officials said a survey showed the water level in major rivers has fallen below the drought level. Water reserves at five dam installations north of Tokyo were at 19 percent of their total capacity of 399 million tons.

The statistics sound bad, but Tokyo—about 11 million Japanese—has lived through similar shortages before.

Scandal in Bordeaux

France Investigates Making Good Red Wine of Bad White

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Government officials are investigating a suspected wine fraud running into some 10 million francs.

More than 2,000,000 bottles of wine have been impounded while the investigation continues into the affair, said to involve one of the best-known wine merchants in Bordeaux.

At the heart of the scandal is the alleged doctoring of vast quantities of inexpensive white wine to turn it into red wine bearing the high-quality, internationally-renowned Bordeaux stamp.

Although government inspectors have not publicly identified the wine shipping and sales firms they are investigating, they have blocked sales of the suspected wine.

Investigating sources said the fraud consisted in buying large quantities of white wine and entering it in the accounts as red wine.

The white wine was apparently mixed several times with low-quality but well-colored red wine so that it finally became red. It was then given the coveted label "appellation contrôlée."

The bottling of wines has been regulated by law since 1935. The highest classification, "appellation contrôlée," means that a wine comes from a designated vineyard, has passed a taste test (in the case of Bordeaux) and has not been diluted or adulterated.

Such wines sell at higher prices than wines without that label.

The growing anger aroused here by the fraud investigation stems from the fear that it will damage the entire Bordeaux wine industry.

The Bordeaux area produces some 40 million bottles of wine a year—mostly red wines—valued at 1.5 billion francs. One-quarter of the output is exported, largely to the United States and Britain.

Amid the bad reports here, the wine growers association announced one item of good news: "The 1973 Bordeaux wine harvest will be a good one," it declared.

China Signs Pact Barring A-Arms In Latin America

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23 (AP).—The People's Republic of China has signed the treaty of Tlatelolco, which bans nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Chinese Ambassador Hsiung Hsiang-hui signed the pact Tuesday at a ceremony before the opening of the third general assembly of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

China is the fourth country with nuclear weapons to sign the treaty. The United States, France and Britain signed earlier.

Mr. Hsiung said China's approval of the Tlatelolco treaty does not affect its opposition to treaties on the overall nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial prohibition of nuclear tests.

"Certain countries that possess large nuclear arsenals use precisely those two treaties to establish their nuclear monopoly, superiority and hegemony in the world," he said.

"China finds itself obligated to develop its nuclear weapons and does so with the single objective of defending itself and breaking up the nuclear monopoly and finally eliminating nuclear weapons," he added.

German Hurt in Escape

HANNOVER, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A 17-year-old East German youth was seriously injured yesterday when he set off an automatic shooting device while fleeing across the border from East Germany. Border police said he was hit by several metal splinters.

12 Executed in N. Yemen

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Twelve persons were executed yesterday in Sana, capital of North Yemen, after being convicted of sabotage activities, the Iraq news agency reported.

Seen Reducing Death Rate

New One-Shot Rabies Vaccine Developed by WHO Scientists

By Walter Sullivan

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (NYT).—A new rabies vaccine has been developed that is expected to greatly reduce the number of deaths from that dread disease, particularly in remote areas where it is a serious problem.

The vaccine is sufficiently strong so that one injection is as effective as a full 14- to 21-shot series which must be administered daily for from two to three weeks. This makes it extremely difficult to administer the old vaccine in regions where adequate medical facilities are often few and far between.

The new vaccine was one of several recent advances in the war against rabies described in recent interviews here by specialists of the World Health Organization. Rabies, they said, has been spreading and is now firmly rooted in some elements of the animal population of most regions of the world.

While one instance of recovery from the disease has been reported, it is generally regarded as invariably fatal unless vaccine or protective serum is administered in time. Because of its mortality and the brain damage that it induces, the disease is one of the most feared of all infections.

Remote Areas Involved

The annual number of reported deaths is not large. It was only 769 in 1971. However, the fatalities tend to occur in remote areas and it is estimated that from five to 10 unreported cases occur for every one that is registered. About one million people undergo the multiple vaccination treatment each year.

The new vaccine, developed at the so-called reference centers of the WHO, is being tested in France, in the United States and in the Latin American countries. Its effectiveness has been demonstrated both in man and animals, according to Dr. Mohammed Abdussalam, chief of the veterinary public health division of WHO. However, further tests are planned before it is released for general use.

In animal tests the subjects were infected with rabies and their protection by the vaccine was then demonstrated. In human tests, where such a risk to an individual's protection is impermissible, the blood of those vaccinated has been shown to be as fully equipped with defensive agents, or antibodies, against the disease as the blood of patients who were treated daily for 14 to 21 days.

Although the full course of these injections is recommended in any case where a person may have been bitten by a rabid animal, doctors are reluctant to undertake such a procedure unless they are convinced that the danger is real. The prolonged injections are time-consuming and unpleasant. A one-shot vaccine could be administered without hesitation and could be administered to victims in remote areas in a "hit and run" manner.

The vaccine is produced in cells of human origin, known as diploid cells, that can be grown in great numbers and infected with rabies. The concentrated rabies virus is then killed. However, when injected the killed virus induces the body to produce antibodies against the disease.

The WHO reference centers where this work has been done are laboratories that help keep track of and identify viruses that threaten human health. The WHO provides the vaccine as well as a program, or protocol, for its testing. However, the tests are done under national guidelines for clinical experiments.

In cases where a severe bite from a clearly rabid animal has been sustained, the WHO expert committee on rabies still recommends inoculation not only with vaccine but with blood serum containing antibodies against the rabies virus. The committee is a 10-member body of which Dr. Hilary Koprowski, director of the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, is chairman.

The serum inoculations provide immediate protection until the vaccine can stimulate the body to manufacture its own protective agents. However, in the past much serum was derived from horses and sometimes produced severe reactions in the recipients. In 1971, for example, out of 16,279 people receiving serum inoculations, 1,532 developed serum sickness.

It is now possible, however, to inject serum of human origin, virtually eliminating this problem where the human serum is available. It is obtained from the blood of volunteers who have been vaccinated against the disease.

Because the old vaccination procedure is prolonged and unpleasant, the cost of such serum is high and it is available primarily in advanced areas of the world. However, the new vaccine should make it far easier to find volunteers willing to produce the serum.

U.S. Markets Simple Cure For Gonorrhea

By Cathe Wolhowe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—Gonorrhea now can be cured in almost all cases by a glass of medicine being marketed on a prescription basis in the United States.

"Just fill up the bottle with water and the powder at the bottom will dissolve, drink it and you'll be well within 48 hours," says William Robinson of the Food and Drug Administration's Division of Anti-Infective Drug Products.

The new drug is a combination of ampicillin and probenecid. It is available to Americans on prescription but quantities are limited.

Previously, the only effective cure was prolonged periods of taking penicillin pills or a series of penicillin shots.

"Patients have been forced to take up to 20 million units of penicillin and even then it was hard to kill all the gonococcus because they've grown so resistant to penicillin," Mr. Robinson said.

He noted that for a time after World War II penicillin had managed to almost eradicate a gonorrhea epidemic like the current one afflicting the United States.

"We're hoping that we can eradicate this one, too, and we think we can because we've found probenecid keeps the ampicillin in the body long enough to be effective," Mr. Robinson said.

He explained that probenecid works on the kidneys so that the ampicillin is not immediately excreted.

"So far, we've found no evidence of any side effects from using this one-dose combination of ampicillin and probenecid," Ralph Henderson, a physician with the venereal disease branch of the Public Health Service, said.

But he warned that anyone allergic to penicillin should not use the drug and added that prolonged use of probenecid can cause itching, anemia, blood in the urine or pain in the ribs or kidneys.

Even these side effects can be avoided, he said, if the patient drinks enough other fluids such as water or juices. He foresees no problem with the oral suspension drug because it is to be released only under a doctor's supervision.

The combination of ampicillin and probenecid was recommended in October for disease control after tests showed that 90 percent of the persons treated with the drugs were cured.

Although patients in the tests were given the medicine as pills rather than as a drink, Mr. Robinson said that tests done with the oral suspension show similar results.

2 Former SS Men Given Life Sentences

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (AP).—A West Berlin court today sentenced two former SS leaders to life imprisonment for murders in 1941-42 in a concentration camp in occupied Poland.

For the first time, Polish citizens testified here, after receiving permission from their government to make the trip to West Berlin. Sentenced were Johannes Becker, 61, convicted of 25 murders, and Hans Quambusch, 61, convicted of 30 murders.



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Month Before Security Talks

Swiss Say Defense Is Vital Despite Détente

BERN, Aug. 23 (AP).—Neutral Switzerland said today that its defense readiness remains vital, even at a time of European détente.

Issued less than one month before Switzerland is host to the new round of talks on European security and cooperation, a white paper said that Europe is in a stage of "relative peace." But it cautioned that the "balance of fear" between the super powers "is not stable."

That balance, it explained, could be upset any time by a technological breakthrough or "irrational action." It also mentioned the "constant danger of a break of international agreements."

Outlining for the first time a "concept of total defense," the 42-page report restated the basic role for Switzerland's potential army of more than 600,000—more than 10 percent of the population. This includes "dissuasion" of a potential invader and all-out protracted resistance to an occupying force.

Nineteen "theses" on security policy also stress that an attack on Switzerland automatically ends the country's neutral position.

In such a case we are free to cooperate militarily with the adversary of our attacker for which our combat potential should guarantee a strong negotiating position," the report states.

Government Criticized

The report was prepared after the federal government had come under criticism from both pacifist and conservative quarters in its defense policy.

Last fall, the cabinet decided against a $300-million project to modernize the aging fleet of British and French-built jet fighters through the purchase of American Corsairs. That caused a furor among military leaders and the resignation of the air force chief.

On the other hand, the government concedes there is a growing lack of support for the idea of a well-armed Switzerland and a steady increase in the number of conscientious objectors, who, under Swiss law, inevitably face conviction by military courts and jail.

Defense Minister Rudolf Gnaegi, *who hopes the report* will help improve defense motivation among the Swiss, told a news conference that the government resisted the "temptation . . . to aim at a militarization of the entire life in Switzerland.

Switzerland's national security efforts, he said, will concentrate on gaining "confidence domestically, respect abroad and on achieving a higher degree of security."

Israel Indicts Hijacker

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23 (AP).—Mohammed Al-Touni, the Libyan who *hijacked* a Lebanese airplane to Israel a week ago, was formally charged in a preliminary hearing today with air piracy, deliberately threatening to endanger human life and boarding an airliner with arms. Al-Touni did not plead and no defense attorney was present. No date was set for his trial.

5 High Officials Promoted at UN By Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 23 (UPI). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday announced the first major reshuffle of top-echelon UN officials since he assumed office in 1972.

Under the new appointments, Eric Suy, professor of international law at the University of Louvain, Belgium, will become head of the office of legal affairs with the rank of under secretary-general. He will replace C.A. Stavropoulos, who will *retire next year.*

Other appointments, to take effect Sept. 15, are:

C.V. Narashimhan of India will head the Office of Interagency Affairs and Coordination. *I.T. Kittani, an Iraqi, will* become head of the executive office of the secretary-general.

Abdulrahim Abby Farah of Somalia will be appointed assistant secretary-general for special political questions. Issoufou Saidou Djermakoye of Niger will become commissioner for technical cooperation.



Associated Press.

FLAMES OF PROTEST—Young demonstrators burning an American flag at a rally in Buenos Aires. *Later some other youths fought police in battles in the streets.*

Police and Leftists Battle in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23 (AP). —Tension eased yesterday after violent and noisy demonstrations marking the anniversary of an alleged massacre of 16 guerrillas in a remote Patagonian prison.

Two policemen were injured in a pitched battle in downtown Buenos Aires between riot police and more than 2,000 leftist youths. They fought with tear gas, firebombs and guns.

Unofficial reports said about 100 demonstrators were arrested.

Across town, about 50,000 youths left a stadium rally as orderly as they had entered, shouting slogans denouncing "Yankee imperialism" and the authors of the killings last year at Trelew Marine prison.

A survivor of the prison massacre had told the crowd that the United States was partly to blame for the slayings.

The 16 young men and women were shot a week after 25 other accused terrorists escaped. Authorities said the 16 were also trying to get away, but survivors called it a planned execution.

Bomb Threats

Bomb threats kept the congress area filled with police cars and riot police until early in the morning.

In Cordoba, about 1,000 auto workers refused to release some 40 executives and management personnel of the Fiat-Concorde automobile plant. They continued to hold the hostages for the second day.

Government officials and members of a leftist union still sought to negotiate the workers' demands to be allowed to affiliate with the union and to receive back salaries from the plant's owners.

A sympathy walkout of other auto workers paralyzed the industry in Cordoba, 450 miles northwest of the capital. It was apparently unrelated to what leftists called the "Trelew massacre" anniversary.

Russians Sowing For Record Crop

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—A Soviet economist today announced that sowing of winter crops for the 1974 harvest had already *begun over hundreds of* thousands of acres and that many farms were increasing their croplands over this year's record harvest area of some 436 million acres.

Nikolai Anisimov, writing in *Moscow News* today, said that sowing for next year's harvest —when Soviet farms are aiming at an unprecedented 300 million tons of grain—had started in the Upper and Middle Volga areas and in the Urals.

The Soviet Union's ambitions to become self-supporting in grain and to have *large amounts* for export suffered a severe setback last year when frost and drought withered vast areas, reducing the harvest by more than 30 million tons and leading to large grain imports from the West.

One in 10 London Boys Found To Enjoy Acts of Violence

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Most London boys go in for violence, and more than *one in 10 seem to enjoy it,* researchers disclosed today.

They said that intensive questioning and investigation of more than 1,500 Londoners between 12 and 17 years of age showed that during a six-month period they had each committed an average of 258 "acts of violence."

These began with swearing and defiance of authority but led to such acts as attempted rape, burglary, arson, shooting, stabbing and throwing a cat onto a fire.

The violence survey was commissioned by the Columbia Broadcasting System of the United States from the London Institute of Research Techniques, a commercial survey group. Its aim was to determine with more precision what effect television violence has on the young.

Incomplete Analysis

The institute's director, W. A. Belson, said in a report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the final computer analysis was not yet complete.

But already the researchers knew that for most adolescent *males in the British* capital, violence was a way of life.

"In general, the situation for London boys is that they commit a great deal of violence . . .," Mr. Belson said. At least 12 percent —"a substantial minority—committed really serious acts of violence."

The survey broke down the various acts under *six headings.* They included:

"Only very slightly violent"—*148 times a boy in six months*—threats of beating a boy, squirting water, playing records loudly to annoy neighbors.

"A bit violent"—68 times a boy —included fist fights and smashing a school window.

Arm Twisting

"Fairly violent"—36 times a boy—head butting and arm twisting, scratching cars and sending obscene letters.

"Quite violent"—four times a boy—shooting cats with an air rifle and slashing car tires. One boy threatened to kill his father.

"Very violent"—two times a boy—striking a boy in the face with a broken bottle, attempted rape, burglary and vandalism, half strangling a cat.

"Extremely violent"—0.1 times a boy—firing a revolver at someone, setting fire to a large building and stabbing another boy. And one admitted: "I threw the cat into the fire."

Germans Object To Examining Prisoner's Brain

MUNICH, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Eighteen West German intellectuals, including Nobel Prize-winning novelist Heinrich Böll, publicly protested yesterday against plans to examine the brain of accused terrorist leader Ulrike Meinhof, who is now in prison.

Mrs. Meinhof, 38, has been detained without trial for the last 14 months on terrorism charges in connection with the so-called Baader-Meinhof group she is alleged to have led through a series of bank robberies and bomb explosions in West Germany last year.

Federal prosecutors recently won a Constitutional Court ruling that they were entitled to examine Mrs. Meinhof's brain to discover whether she was still feeling the effect of a brain-tumor operation several years ago. They wished to establish whether the operation had impaired her responsibility.

The protesting group said that such an examination would infringe on her constitutional right to bodily immunity and would render the doctors who performed it liable to prosecution for forcing her to be examined.

Pakistani Sees Progress in Talks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Senior officials of India and Pakistan *today held their longest* session in a series of talks concerning the repatriation of prisoners of war from the December, 1971, strife which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.

The two sides have been meeting since Saturday. "Things are better today," a member of the Pakistani delegation said after *the meeting.* "Both sides are trying hard to reach a stage where an agreement can be reached."

Awaiting repatriation are 90,000 Pakistani prisoners, 180,000 Bengalis held or stranded in Pakistan, and 260,000 Biharis in Bangladesh whom Dacca officials have said opted for Pakistani citizenship.

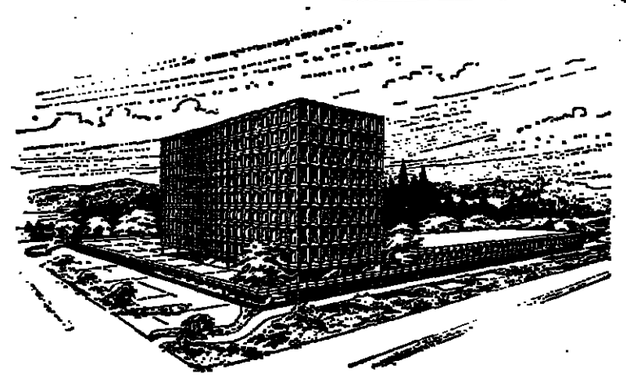
Price Riot in India

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (AP).—Violent protests over rising prices spread yesterday to eastern India. A mob stormed the state secretariat of Meghalaya and police used clubs and tear gas to quell the disturbance. Reports said several civilians and policemen were injured.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

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FRANCE

A View of André Malraux And Malraux's View of Art

By Michael Gibson

SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE, France (IHT).—André Malraux—novelist, traveler, soldier of fortune, theoretician of art, self-made myth and France's first minister of cultural affairs under De Gaulle—has a large prestige exhibition devoted to his life, his work and his ideas at the Maeght Foundation (at Saint-Paul-de-Vence, Alpes-Maritimes, to Sept. 30), which has been drawing large crowds this summer.

The Maeght Foundation is a venture based on prestige that strives to be what certain French journalists like to refer to as *un haut-lieu de la culture*. With Malraux it has really got what it wants—a brilliant, persuasive, lyrical personality with the prestige both of marginal risk in youth and Establishment approval in age.

The threads that hold the exhibition together are hardly apparent. Over 800 items compose it, 630 of these being documents, publications and photographs illustrating Malraux's career as an author and public figure and his ascent as a theoretician of art. The remainder is a selection of precious works from all ages and points of the compass, most of them on loan from private and public collections in France, although there are some unusual contributions, for instance, from Cairo, Tehran, Damascus, Baghdad and Mosul.

Eclecticism

This eclectic show includes, among other things, Babylonian works from the 3d millennium, Gothic sculptures and stained-glass windows, masks and statues from Africa, pre-Columbian America and the Pacific, works from India, China and Japan, as well as a broad selection of European art.

A path of sorts is suggested through the labyrinth, and one must believe what one cannot perceive. The display opens with a view of the (in Malraux's view) best of the traditional 19th-century museum, with its preferences and limitations; this is followed by an illustration of the penetration into Western sensibility of the arts of Africa and the Pacific, the return to favor of arts of the Western past (e.g. Gothic art) that had fallen into discredit, and the change in perception of Eastern arts that appeared in the early 20th century. The conclusion is a selection of modern works that illustrate the new form of sensibility arising out of a broadened horizon. As Malraux points out, each work produced in a new age modifies our way of looking at works of the past. Thus the exhibition attempts to be one of the possible forms of Malraux's "imaginary museum."

Ever since 1937, Malraux has been publishing essays on art, says written in an authoritative, elliptical (sometimes sibylline) and intuitive style, while pursuing his career as soldier of fortune, Résistance leader and Gaullist minister. The result of over 30 years of reflection on art has produced a complex theoretical structure with many persuasive aspects.

Art, says Malraux, is an *anti-destin*, a way of overcoming determinism and death. In his effort to establish this he marshals works from all the ages with such a sense of cosmic dramaturgy that it calls to mind Milton's Lucifer summoning his legions to do battle against the implacable angels of Necessity.

Unfortunately it is impossible to grasp any convincing unifying factor in the conglomerate of works displayed at the Maeght Foundation. So either one views them through Malraux's mind or one takes them individually as works that are sometimes outstanding and sometimes hardly the best representatives of their civilization and age.

Access to Malraux's ideas is subordinate to what theoreticians of the theater rather stuffily refer to as "suspension of disbelief." Malraux, in his books, leads us into a world peopled with the photographs of characters whom we know actually exist in our everyday world. It is easy enough to believe that their links of parenthood are those so brilliantly described in Malraux's prose. Yet despite the brilliance of intellect these writings reveal, the erudition they constantly display, the frequent sense of relevance of ideas and penetration of insight they may communicate, one is left with a feeling that the whole structure does not rest squarely on substantial foundations. Perhaps this is so because Malraux views art as an evolution of autonomous forms and uses the actors he assembles to consolidate his own grandiose dramaturgy of selfhood, fate and the universe.

That a vast segment of art has been devoted to overcoming death and oblivion is undeniable (cf. Ozymandias). That whatever "overreaching of death" art may have achieved could be subjected to formal synthesis seems doubtful.

An art historian is probably bound to give equal time to all tendencies. A theoretician of art such as Malraux is entitled to choose and to consider only such material as he deems worthy of representing man's adventure of sensibility and expression in time and space. Malraux, however, is attracted by a school of art such as the Venetian precisely because the unreality it sought to build and impose is an opportune ally to his own taste for larger than life unreality. "The field of reference of art," he writes, speaking of the period that begins with the Counter-Reformation; "will henceforth be the Unreal rather than Revelation."



Japanese figure (6th to 8th century) from the Musée Guimet (Paris) collection, now at the Maeght Foundation.

To hear him talk about art is always fascinating (a filmed interview is projected late every afternoon) because he becomes the story teller of a great adventure in which the African masks of the dead, the Sumerian steward and Henri Rousseau's lion stand together in battle *against occult forces.*

To view the works shown here on their own (and they are often admirable) is another matter, because they no longer appear outlined against the stormy background, are no longer swayed by the tempest that, through Malraux's prose, made them brothers and allies at least in *one man's dreams.*

What's Playing at the Paris Theaters

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 23 (IHT).—The Parisian theatergoer, like the oyster fancier, places his trust only in those months with an "R". The season for both begins in September.

However, several popular plays from last season are already back on the boards. Here is a list:

"Les Branquignols" (at the Théâtre La Bruyère) is Robert Dhéry's intimate revue, a miniature circus of a show with Dhéry himself, Colette Brosset, Isabelle Duby, Micheline Dax and Pierre Olaf as principal clowns. Included are revivals of a skit or two from Dhéry's Broadway-West End hit, "La Plume de Ma Tante."

"Le Tournant" (at the Théâtre de la Madeleine), stars Jean Piat, formerly of the Comédie-Française. This is Françoise Dorin's latest comedy in which the wife of an established playwright *is coveted by an avant-garde* dramatist.

* * *

"La Claque" (at the Theatre de la Michodière) is André Roussin's comedy about a music critic who gets slapped by a composer. Friends, colleagues and relatives give the journalist profuse advice about how he should avenge the insult. Michel Galabru is the critic while Pierre Fresnay lights up the evening brilliantly with his polished caricature of a country squire, an ardent advocate of dueling and Napoleon. Graham Greene is preparing an English version of this smoothly contrived piece.

"Grand Standing" (at the Théâtre Saint-Georges) is a translation of Neil Simon's tragicomic account of the sufferings of a contemporary New Yorker, "The Prisoner of Second Avenue." It is notable for the winning performances of Micheline Luccioni as the comforting wife and of Pierre Mondy as the New Yorker.

* * *

"Le Ier" (at the Théâtre de Poche-Montparnasse) is an adaptation of Israel Horowitz's "Line," another disturbing snapshot of Manhattan life. An over-extended, one-act sketch depicting the desperate scramble to attain and retain rank in the face of ferocious competition, it is rescued from incipient monotony by the spirited acting of the company —which includes Jean-Claude Dauphin, Loleh Bellon, Georges Staquet, Max Vialle and Yves Bureau—and by the lively mise-en-scène of Michel Fagadau.

"Tourniquet" (at the Théâtre



Keystone.

Françoise Dorin
...."Le Tournant."

Moderne) won the Grand Prix du Rire in 1973. Victor Lanoux's wry comedy is a duologue between an intellectual of Nietzschean stamp and a dimwitted pleb who, trapped in a cellar, are struggling to survive, wrestling top-dog status from one another. It is entertainingly performed by the author as the practitioner of the will-to-power theory and by Jacques Rosny as his non-meditative but sly companion.

"Duos sur Canapé" (Théâtre Michel) is a harum-scarum vaudeville in which an estranged couple continue to maintain mutual quarters as they plan their future marriages with resulting complications of a classical order. Darry Cowl stars as the mismanaging valet de chambre. It is the work of Marc Camoletti whose "Boeing-Boeing," a similar farce of mixed-up engagements, is entering its 14th year at the Comédie Caumartin, a record run surpassed only by the Ionesco double-bill of "La Leçon" and "La Cantatrice Chauve," which has been on for 20 years at the Théâtre de La Huchette.

* * *

Two productions seen outdoors earlier in the summer at the Festival du Marais are to be brought indoors next week at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. Both are inventive revivals of works that belong to the romantic revolt in the French theater in the 1830s. The first is Dumas Père's "Henri III et Sa Cour" (which will hold the Œuvre boards Aug. 27 and 28) and the second is Victor Hugo's rarely resurrected "Mangeront-Ils?" (scheduled for the same playhouse on Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1). This duo of literary curiosities is recommended. Both plays are well acted and ingeniously staged, providing at once a history lesson in drama and an amusing evening.

* * *

One new production has jumped the season's opening gun. A group known as the Fénoménal Bazaar Illimited, bivouacking at the Théâtre Mouffetard, is offering a mosaic of short pamphlets by Francis Picabia, Georges Fourest and Guénole Azerthiope under the collective title, "La Confusion Crée l'Orgasme."

The FBI last season massacred Jarry's "Ubu Roi." This year its pièce de résistance is an excavating of some dusty, anti-clerical and scatological balderdash which might possibly have shocked our grandfathers. It is as dull as it is dirty, striving, to employ a phrase from the time of its material, to be "just as gross as it can be." The FBI will not have to investigate very deeply to discover that customers for such ghastly material are not numerous even in hot weather and with the majority of theaters closed.

Sharps & Flats

COPENHAGEN — The Dizzy Gillespie quintet is continuing its European swing with a one-nighter at the Montmartre Jazzhus on Aug. 27.

* * *

GENEVA—French rock stars Johnny Halliday and Sylvie Vartan are at the Patinoire tomorrow (Saturday, Aug. 25) at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

LONDON — The Eddie Harris quintet and bluesman Jimmy Witherspoon are closing tomorrow (Saturday, Aug. 25) at Ronnie Scott's, to be followed Aug. 27 by the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis big band. The Albion Country Band and the Gas Works are at the Bankside Globe Playhouse Aug. 26 at 7:30 p.m. and the Teddy Hayes orchestra at the Victoria Embankment Gardens Aug. 26 to 31 at noon and 7:30 p.m.

* * *

EDINBURGH — The city's pop festival continues with Procol Haram and Mama Flyer tonight (Friday, Aug. 24) and Can and Suntreader tomorrow (Saturday, Aug. 25), followed by the Albion Country Band and Michael Chapman Aug. 28 and Commander Cody and his Lost Planet Airmen and Tito Burns and Quicksand Aug. 30.

* * *

ZURICH—The musical "Carmen Jones," with an all-American cast, is playing at the Corso Theater every night at 8 p.m.

* * *

WEYLER, Belgium—This Brussels suburb is offering a jazz clinic next week with Hal Singer and Slide Hampton.

* * *

PARIS—American organist Rhoda Scott will give a concert in the Cour Carrée of the Louvre tomorrow (Saturday, Aug. 25) at 8 p.m. Saxophonists Steve Lacy and Steve Potts will play in a Charlie Parker memorial concert Aug. 27 at 9 p.m. at the Théâtre Mouffetard. Kenny Clarke and his trio are at the Club St. Germain and folk singer Eileen English is at the American Legion every night, except Sunday.

* * *

CHATEAUVALLON, France—This small city near Toulon will close its jazz festival with Michel Portal and Cecil Taylor tonight (Friday, Aug 24) and Archie Shepp and Anthony Braxton tomorrow (Saturday, Aug. 25).

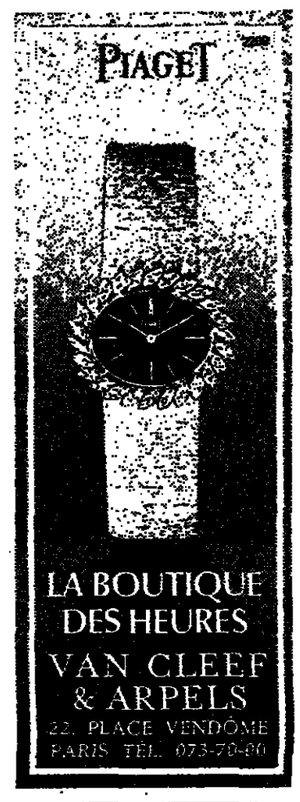
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TABARKA, Tunisia—Slide Hampton closes the eight-week jazz festival this week.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Brother Louie" by Stories and, in England, "Yesterday Once More" by The Carpenters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE



The Backache Epidemic and How to Stem It

By Virginia Lee Warren

NEW YORK (NYT).—At the rate things are going, it appears likely that the backache will be the most common leveler of Americans in about three years, replacing the common cold.

The projection comes from the National Center for Health Statistics, which estimates that 7 million persons are being treated *for backaches right now* and that 3 million cases will be added each year.

It's the "curse of our time," said Dr. Howard A. Rusk, head of the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, who added that the condition is causing "more discomfort, loss of time from work and disability than any other."

The sad part of it is that most of the agony and inconvenience could be avoided but, human nature being what it is, won't be.

Dr. Nancy C. Kester, associate professor of rehabilitation medicine at New York University Medical Center, said recently that if 100 doctors were asked how to treat backache, there would be 75 different opinions. "Each one would have his own favorite method."

Prevention

But prevention is something else. A number of physicians, when interviewed, agreed without hesitation on a prescription: "Physical exercise, to be taken once a day every day."

"The problem is that people let themselves get out of shape," *said Dr. Alexander Garcia,* attending orthopedic surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital and professor of clinical orthopedic surgery at Columbia University.

"They're not exercising and their muscles have gotten flabby," he continued. "Instead of walking and climbing stairs, they take cabs and use elevators. They lead sedentary lives until perhaps the weekend, and then the man who has been sitting at his desk for five days tries to chop wood or build a wall.

"Or this man may not have lifted anything in years and then suddenly he'll lift something that's heavy. He's the one who is in the doctor's office on Monday morning."

A Warning

Dr. Kester also warned about the simple kind of injury that can happen to almost anyone.

"Really, everything you do all day can affect the back, even the way you stand when you brush your teeth," she said in her office at the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, where she is a staff member.

"Most people stand swayback because it takes less muscle power, but it is the most stressful. Tightening the muscles in the buttocks now and then is a good idea."

The ease with which a person can end up with back trouble was described by Dr. Leon Root, an orthopedic surgeon at the Hospital for Special Surgery, in a book he has co-authored with Thomas Kiernan.

"A clumsy twist while balancing a ladder, an awkward pirouette in a discothèque or a pratfall on an icy sidewalk may wrench or suddenly stretch one of your back muscles beyond its normal limit," he writes in "Oh, My Aching Back" (McKay, $7.95).

The wrench, if severe enough, can *tear a muscle,* Dr. Root said. Or rupture a ligament or compress a disk.

Sympathy Strike

Whatever happens, the sudden trauma sends the nearby muscles into "a kind of physiological sympathy strike," Dr. Root said, in an effort to protect the damaged part from further insult.

"The renegade muscles, firmly locked *in spasm, stay put,*" he said. "Knotted and strained, they soon begin to hurt."

Dr. Root said he couldn't emphasize too strongly the importance, once the backache healed, to embark on a program to rebuild the back. He made plain that such a rebuilding involves more than the muscles in the back. It must also deal with abdominal, hip and lateral muscles and extensor muscles of the *spine.*

"Even if the injury heals after bed rest and a regular dosage of aspirin for a few days," Dr. Root said, "your back will never be the same again unless you take measures to compensate for the weakness created by the original injury."

Abdominal muscle health is a key to much of the problem.

Abdominal Muscles

"The usual patient with backache has poor abdominal muscles," said Dr. Andrew Patterson, an orthopedic surgeon who is team physician for the New York Knicks and is an associate attending orthopedist at Roosevelt Hospital.

For the rare adult who has never had back trouble and wants to keep that record intact, swimming was recommended by all the doctors for keeping fit. But since they also say that exercise, to be effective, should be taken daily, this presents a problem.

But walking, if it is done briskly, is beneficial. And then there are such everyday things as good posture and sleeping in a correct position on a firm, but not too hard, mattress.

"I always ask a patient about the lying-down position," said Dr. Kester. "Sleeping face down is awful and on the back is not good unless there is a pillow under the knees."

Dr. Root also says that no one should sleep on the stomach. As the ideal position, he recommends lying on the side with one leg drawn up part way.

Cross Knees

Dr. Kester also said it is better to sit with the legs crossed than to have both feet on the same level.

"If you can't cross your knees, then put a telephone book under one foot if you have to do much sitting," she suggested.

"And that brass rail in bars is not just for decoration," she added. "It was recognized long ago that a person is more comfortable with one foot higher than the other."

If only a small proportion of *adults will regularly do* even simple exercises, is there any hope that the 2 million new cases of back trouble every year can be reduced?

Carrying Books

Both Dr. Root and Dr. Julius Dintenfass, a past chairman of the New York State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, said they believe that this can happen if *children are taught good body* mechanics.

"Our physical education programs have stressed sports but not posture. We should be thinking of such details as the way school books are carried. In Europe, the kids carry them in packs on their backs so that the stress is equalized. Here we let them pull one side down with the load."

Dr. Root said that "we have to be careful *not to turn them* [children] off," but asserted that the emphasis on athletics "for the very young" should be changed.

"Both boys and girls should be taught coordinated body movements rather than games," he insisted. "For instance, how to run, do somersaults, stand on one leg, throw a ball properly, catch a ball and bounce a ball. Then, at 9 or 10, they can be taught to play games.

"It's so frustrating when a patient won't exercise," Dr. Root said as he looked out the window of his office at the Hospital for Special Surgery. "We just have to establish some discipline for it in youth. Parents are going to have to encourage it, not by demanding it but by setting a good example."

A Picasso Stolen

ZURICH, Aug. 23 (AP).—A 1901 painting by Picasso valued at 150,000 francs was stolen from a Zurich gallery earlier this week, police reported today. The work was identified as "Femme Espagnole," a watercolor on canvas.

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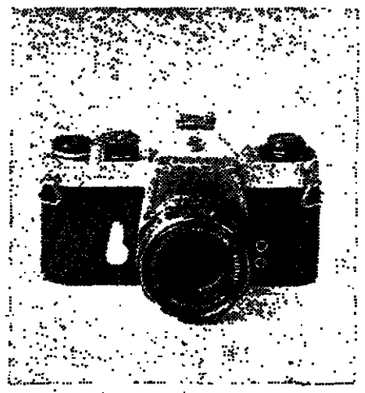
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14¼	12	AdmE 1.15e		32	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Ad Millis .20	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
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31¼	22¼	Alzona 1.10	9	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	7	15¼	15	15¼	
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	20	92	27	26¾	26⅞	+ 1½
39¼	8⅜	AlbertoC .35	6	45	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
17⅜	10½	Albtsn .36a	9	48	12⅛	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
34	22⅞	AlcanAlu 1	17	662	33½	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
42⅞	29¼	AlconLb .16	43	65	33	31⅞	33¼	+ 1⅛
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	40	35	6	5⅞	6	
31⅞	23¼	AllsnM 2.98e	9	60	27¼	27¼	27½	
16⅞	6⅞	AllALfe .24	7	44	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
14½	8⅜	AllegCp .28e	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19¾	AlgLud 1.20	6	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35½	AlgLud pf 3		15	36⅞	36⅛	35⅞	+ ⅜
24½	18	AllePw 1.44	8	36	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
19⅞	9½	AllenGp .65t	9	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—
36⅞	28¼	AlldCh 1.32	11	154	33¼	32½	33	+ ½
22	14⅛	AldPd .68	5	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.40	6	71	24½	23	23¼	— 1
5½	3	Alld Supmkt	8	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	8	AllisChl .21e	10	271	11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
16½	8	AllrtAut .50	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17¼	11½	AlphaPI .60	6	2	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	13	227	68¾	67¾	68	+ ¼
14¾	6⅞	AMBAC .50	6	16	9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
6½	4	Amcord .15e	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26½	18⅝	Amerce 1.20	6	1	18½	18½	18½	
30½	29¼	A Hess .30b	18	274	33½	32	33¼	+ 1⅛
112½	67¼	AmH pf3.50		40	74	72	74	+ 4
40	15½	AAirFlit .42	18	28	21	20½	20¾	+ ¼
26⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		228	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	A Baker .20		8	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
46¾	35	ABrnds 2.38	7	62	35⅞	35⅛	35½	— ⅜
31¼	21	AmBdcst .64	11	144	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
47½	9½	AmBldM .38	9	19	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	27¼	Am Can 2.20	8	83	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
26	22⅞	A Can pfl.75		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
36⅛	15⅞	ACenlM 2.32	7	36	17¾	16⅛	16⅝	— ¾
26¾	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
32½	20¼	A Cyan 1.40	9	x220	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝
61¾	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	21	35	40	39⅛	40	+ ⅜
11⅝	5½	AmDualVt		7	6	5¼	5¼	
30⅝	24⅛	A ElPw 1.90	8	406	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	½	AmExp Ind		72	13-16	11-16	11-16	
23⅝	15	AmFin 1.10	9	4	15½	15½	15½	
38⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 1.97e		36	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17	AGnCv 1.39e		14	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .60	6	78	14⅝	14	14¼	— ⅛
31¼	25	A Gin pfl.80		12	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	A Holst .60b	6	32	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
48¾	40	A Home .64	36	341	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞	+ 1¼
216	180	A Home pf 2		1	190	190	190	+ 4½
52¾	36½	AmHosp .28	40	113	43⅛	42½	42½	— ½
12½	8⅜	AmInves .50	7	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅝	6⅛	A Medicl .12	6	249	9½	9	9	— ¼
12⅛	4	A Medicorp	4	1257	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅛
36½	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	152	34⅛	34¼	34¼	— ¼
9⅝	6¼	Am Motors	4	569	7	6¼	6⅞	
47	30½	ANatGs 2.40	7	216	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅛	AmSeat .36p	47	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30⅞	14⅛	AmShip .48	8	1	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
22¾	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	7	65	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
13⅝	10½	AmStand .50	8	112	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
63	54½	A Std pf4.75		6	55½	55½	55½	
10¾	10	AmSteril .28	14	21	11⅛	11½	11½	
9⅝	4½	AT&T wt		867	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	
55	47⅛	AmT&T 2.80	10	565	48⅛	47½	48	+ ⅜
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T pf 4		81	55⅜	55	55¼	+ ¼
48½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		46	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅜
13½	9⅞	AWatWk .64	6	3	10⅛	10	10	
16⅞	14⅝	AW prf 1.25		z50	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
19¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	5	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
12	4¾	AmesD .10h	4	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .70	7	48	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
57⅛	21⅛	AMF In 1.08	8	88	26⅝	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
31¼	13⅛	Amfac .64	7	106	16⅞	15⅞	16⅜	+ 1½
60	38	AMP .07h	41	215	43⅞	41¾	43½	+ 2⅛
9	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	11	32	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
14⅞	4½	Amrep Corp	5	31	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar 1.70	7	72	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
9½	8¼	Amstr pf.68		6	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	35¼	Amsted 2.60	7	16	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
6	4½	Amtel .20	8	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Anacon .50	8	114	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	18	AnchrH 1.08	6	35	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	AndClay .60	5	8	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
19½	7⅛	Angelica .10	11	35	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
25¾	11⅛	AnsulCo .56t	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
38	12	Apache .36b	6	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
38¾	12⅜	ApcoO .89t	6	11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅝	3⅛	ApecoCp .16	14	43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
21½	7½	APL Corp	5	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
9⅛	4	Appiid Mag	12	12	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
165¼	113	ARA Sv 1.32	24	83	122¾	121½	122	— 1
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	42	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
30	22	ArctaN pf 2		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
34¾	21¼	ArchDan .50	14	186	33⅞	33	33	— ¼
19⅝	3½	Arctic Entr	26	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	Aristar .72	6	29	10½	10	10	— ⅛
24⅞	18½	ArizPS 1.16	7	549	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
22	9½	ArBest .40	8	64	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
13⅛	4	Arlen RltyD	7	131	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	5	Armada Cp		5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	19⅛	ArmcoS 1.20	6	46	19⅝	19⅝	19½	— ¼
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	21¼	ArmstCk .84	10	53	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
38	25¼	Arm Ru 1.60	5	7	26¼	26	26¼	
21⅛	14⅛	AroCp .90b	4	9	14⅛	14	14	— ½
27⅞	13½	ArvinInd .52	12	42	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	— ⅛
35¾	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		136	43⅛	42⅛	42⅞	— 1⅛
		ASA Lt fn.50		7	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	86	25	25½	26	+ ⅜
38½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	9	32	32	31⅛	31½	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52b	4	3	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
28	14¼	AtlcMt 2.06e	7	34	15¾	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	4	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
91⅞	66½	Atl Richfl 2	20	229	84⅞	83⅛	83¼	+ ¼
55½	50	AtlRc pf3.75		2200	51	50½	51	+ 1
164	113½	AtlRch pf 3		3	142½	141	141	+ 2½
62¼	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		79	55½	54⅛	55½	+ 1½
2⅞	1½	Atlas Corp	46	30	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	6	33	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
94½	37½	Autom Data	40	37	58⅝	55½	58¼	+ 2½
8	4	Autom Ind	7	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
16	8	Avco Corp	3	34	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		5	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
46¼	36⅛	AveryPd .25	38	22	45¾	45¼	45¾	
32¼	17½	AvisInc .40	12	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	AvnetInc .30	5	28	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
140	109¼	AvonPd 1.40	49	323	111⅛	110¼	111½	+ ¼
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	44	47	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	24⅝	BabckW .80	11	38	23¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .15e	14	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
39	17	Baker In .16	23	5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
36⅛	23¼	BakerOil .37	26	617	28¼	28⅛	28⅞	+ ¼
17¼	11	BaldDH .22	7	39	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	24¼	BalGE 1.96	8	95	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	22	BanCal 1.34	9	5	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅜
36⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	42	96	32½	32	32	— ½
18⅝	5¼	Bangr Punt	4	15	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30	22	BangP pf 2		7	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
42	32¼	Bnk of NY 2	7	30	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
37	24⅝	Bk of Va .88	10	10	26	25¼	26	+ 1
48	49½	BankTr 3	8	60	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ¼
49⅝	26⅝	BarOil 1.44t		4	28½	28⅝	28½	
39½	20¼	BardCR .14	35	17	26	25½	26	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	BarnM 2.59e	8	37	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		z50	27	27	27	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	BatesMf .20	8	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	18½	Bathind .30	6	23	19½	19	19⅛	+ ½
36⅝	17¼	BauschL .42	24	515	34⅜	33⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅞
61⅞	41⅛	BactLa .15	57	48	50¼	49½	50	+ ½
61	32½	Bearings .60	12	6	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	
30¼	19¼	BeatFd .62	14	460	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
47¼	21¾	Beckmn .50	17	260	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ 1⅛
44¼	32⅜	BectDic .35	25	385	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	12⅛	BeechA .70b	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17¼	9	BelcoPt .25r	6	19	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
30⅛	18⅛	Belden 1.20	8	1	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
15⅝	7¼	BelHm .30b	12	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	22¼	Bell How .84	8	88	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ 1⅛
28	16⅛	BemisCo .80	6	3	18	18	18	
61¼	31¼	Bendix 1.60	7	32	33⅝	31⅛	32	+ ½
76¼	48½	Bendix pf 3		4	49⅝	49	49⅛	+ ⅜
58	22½	BenfiCp 1.15	7	152	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
148½	62	Bcnef pf4.30			65	64	65	+ 1
35½	30½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z160	31½	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Benguet	14	457	5⅛	5	5	
		Benguet fn		8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22⅝	9	Berkey Pho	8	49	12½	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
31	24⅛	BethSt 1.40a	6	182	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
54	33½	BigThr .52b	17	22	39¼	38½	39	+ ½
165	96½	BlackD 1.08	46	26	115⅛	114⅛	115	+ ¼
13	6⅞	BlairJhn .48	5	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅞	15	BlissLau 1b	6	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
17	5½	BlockHR .32	10	242	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28	13⅛	BlueBel .65a	5	217	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	Boeing .40	9	386	17¼	16¼	16⅞	— 1
14⅝	8¼	Boise Cas	6	379	12¼	12¼	12⅛	+ ½
7⅛	3¾	Bond Ind		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29	18	BkMnth 1.38	7	2	19¼	19½	19¾	+ ¼
37¼	17⅛	Borden 1.20	8	86	20⅞	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
35⅝	23	BrgWar 1.55	7	55	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	40	30½	30	30½	+ ½
118	108⅛	Bos E pf8.88		z40	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
18⅝	10¼	Bourns Inc	9	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50t	9	122	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
63⅝	50	BriggsS 1.60	14	42	55¼	54¼	54⅞	— ¼
71¼	53¼	BristMy 1.32	20	164	58	57	58	+ 1⅛
16⅛	13	BritPet .37e	21	50	13⅞	13⅝	13½	
		BrtPt fn.37e		2	12¾	12⅝	12⅛	
43⅛	26¼	BdwyHal .80	15	23	30⅛	30	30½	+ ⅛
72¼	48½	BdwyHl pf 2		4	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	13¼	BrkwyGl .75	4	26	13¼	13½	13⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	19⅛	BklyUG 1.72	9	23	20⅛	20½	20½	
13¼	7	Brown Co	6	18	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	22	BrwnG 1.50	7	9	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
15	8½	BwnShrp .20	9	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	
35	13	BrwnFer .12	16	413	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	13¼	Brunswk .24	11	246	25⅛	24	25	+ 1½
31	21¼	BrushW .40	8	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
35½	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	13	136	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅛	BuddCo .40	4	55	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
12¼	5½	Budget Ind		20	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30¼	19⅛	BuffFor 1.20	9	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
31	25½	Bldlnv 3.05e	9	25	28¼	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
39	10½	BulovaW .70	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	6½	BunkRa .10e	5	31	9⅛	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
34	16⅝	Bunk pfl.50		10	17	16⅛	17	
39⅝	25¼	Burl Ind1.40	10	152	28	27½	28	+ ⅝
49¼	26¼	BurlNor 1.50	6	247	38⅛	37	37⅛	+ 1⅛
8⅛	7	BurlNr pf.55		10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Burndy .74	12	1	23	23	23	
246⅞	209⅛	Burrghs .30	43	97	225	223⅜	223⅜	+ 4⅛

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39¼	22¼	CabCF 2.26e	10	102	24⅞	24	24½	+ ¼
48¼	23⅜	Cabot Cp .92	7	25	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	3¼	Cadence Ind	4	7	4¼	4	4	— ¼
5⅛	3	Caesars Wrl	4	16	3⅛	3¼	3⅝	
7½	3½	Cal Finanl	4	33	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
33	8½	CallahM .34t	24	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	8	12	25¾	25⅛	25¾	+ ¼
71⅝	35⅛	CampR .50a	31	44	54½	52⅝	52⅝	— 2⅛
25	27¼	CampS 1.18	12	38	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅝
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	24	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	10	82	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	CanalR 1.10	10	10	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
62½	35	CapCit Com	18	4	46¼	46	46½	+ ¼
31¾	23⅝	CapHold .26	19	30	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
73¼	41	Carbrn 1.60	9	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
25	15½	Carlisle .68	7	7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8	CaroFrg .40	7	2	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	+ ¼
30⅛	21½	CaroPw 1.52	7	44	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅜
25¾	20	CarTec 1.30	6	34	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	13	170	21	19⅞	20½	+ ⅝
27¼	9⅛	CarrWa .40a	11	40	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
12¾	11	CascNGs .92	6	7	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
17¾	12⅛	CastleC .60b	9	12	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
70⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.50	14	249	61⅞	60⅝	60¾	— ⅝
6⅛	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	CCI Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	CCI Cp pf		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26½	14¼	Ceco Cp 1	6	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	7	191	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	9	Cencolnc .20	10	46	14½	13	14½	+ 1½
28¼	10	Centex .09o	13	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅞	CenHud 1.60	6	10	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	9	18	21⅝	19⅝	20	+ ¼
65⅛	58	CnlLt pf4.50		z160	58	56⅞	56⅞	— 1⅝
19⅛	14¾	CenIlPS 1.20	10	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25	20⅛	CenLaE 1.16	11	1	20½	20½	20½	
19⅝	15⅛	CenMPw 1.26	8	19	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	CenSoW 1.08	11	103	19⅞	19½	19½	
33	24⅛	Cent Soya	9	85	30⅝	30	30	+ ½
25	20⅝	CenTwUt .96	12	31	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	CerroCp .80	4	13	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
22⅝	12⅛	Certteed .50	5	486	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅜
43⅛	27	Crtted pf.90		5	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
34¾	16½	Cessna .80	7	108	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
2¾	1¼	Chadbrn Inc		15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Chadbrn pf		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23	14⅞	Chmplnt .92	7	48	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
74	65½	Chml pf5.50		z10	65⅛	65⅛	65½	
24	18	Chml pfl.20		23	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
17⅛	12½	ChamSp .52	15	321	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅞
30	13⅞	ChartrCo .30	8	11	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅛	Chartr NY 2	7	35	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅛	ChaseFd .72		9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	41½	ChasManh 2	9	121	45	44⅛	45	+ ½
70	48⅝	ChasT 5.09e	10	27	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
23	15	Checker Mt	13	1	18	18	18	
13⅞	6⅞	Chelsea .30	4	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	Chemetn .80	6	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	40	ChmNY 2.85	6	65	42¼	40½	41⅞	+ 1
38	29⅝	Chsbah 1.60	9	3	34	33¼	33⅛	— ⅛
92	69⅛	Chsbgh 1.12	20	72	71¼	70¼	70⅛	+ ½
54¼	40	Chessie 3a	5	33	41⅛	40⅝	41	
9⅝	5½	ChiMilw Cp	3	139	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ½
17¼	12	Chi Milw pf		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	30	ChiPneuT 2	9	19	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
26¾	10¾	ChRi ct UP		1	11½	11⅞	11½	
26½	10½	ChRi ct NW		2	11½	11½	11½	
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	15	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Chris Craft	43	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	11½	Chromal .70	5	45	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅞
44⅛	22¾	Chryslr 1.40	4	382	24¾	23⅝	24⅞	+ 1⅛
18½	6⅞	Chryslr wt		102	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
25	14½	Cl Mlg 2.72e	7	51	16¼	15¾	16	+ ¼
22⅛	18⅛	CinBell 1.20	8	9	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
25½	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	35	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
58½	51	CinGE pf 4		z100	52	52	52	+ ½
44⅛	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	20	7	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
49¾	35	CIT Fin 2.20	9	712	40¾	40⅛	40½	+ ⅝
114	98	CIT pfC5.50		95	100½	100	100½	— 3½
53¼	41¾	CitiesSv 2.20	10	218	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
39¾	29¼	CitzSo 2.89e	10	10	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
16	10⅛	CityInvst .60	4	86	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	City inv wt		29	1½	1½	1½	
30½	23	Cityin pf B2		267	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅞	City Strs	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
55	40⅛	ClarkE 1.52	11	35	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	16⅛	Clark Oil .40	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
11	5	CLC Am	4	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
72½	56½	CleveCliffs 2	11	23	73	72¼	73	+ ¾
37⅛	29¾	ClvElII 2.32	9	92	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
15½	9	viClev Pitt		z100	11	11	11	— ½
53	19½	CloroxCo .52	17	593	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅞
19⅝	8	CluetPea .50	6	46	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	CluetP pf 1		3	11½	11½	11½	
91⅞	25⅝	CMIlny Cp	17	32	35	33	34¾	+ 2¼
20⅝	10⅛	CNA Fin .58	4	254	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
26⅛	14¾	CNA pfA1.10		43	15⅜	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
150	131	CocaCol 1.90	41	127	142	140¼	141⅞	+ 2
25⅛	17	CocaBtlg .38	24	178	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ¼
26⅛	12	ColdwBk .38	6	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27⅛	9¾	Colecoln .06	16	19	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
35⅝	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	25	315	31¼	29½	30⅛	— ½
18⅞	10⅛	CollinAik .56	7	38	11	10½	10½	— ¼
20⅛	8	Collins Fd	10	30	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅜	Collins Rad		196	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
68	39⅜	ColPenn .20	37	56	56⅝	55½	56⅛	+ ½
22¼	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	29	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
22½	13⅝	Colt Ind .70	5	41	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅜
54⅝	47¾	Colt I pf4.25		1	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
52	30½	CBS 1.46	9	62	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
35⅛	21	CBS pf 1		2	21	21	21	
32⅞	26	ColGas 1.90	8	323	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	4¼	Colum Pict		42	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
29	23⅞	ColSOh 1.92	8	222	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
81⅞	49⅝	CombE 1.57	20	71	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	—
72½	46	CmE pfl.70		1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ½
19⅞	10½	ComlSol .40	16	52	18	17	17¾	+ ⅝
16⅛	12	ComSo pf.90		1	14	14	14	+ ½
36⅛	28½	ComwE 2.30	9	87	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
12⅛	9⅝	ComE A wt		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	ComEdB wt		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	24⅛	ComwE pf 2		3	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	22¼	CmE pf1.90		2	23½	23½	23½	
24¼	19	ComE pf1.42		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11¼	6½	ComwO .18t	19	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Comput Sci		61	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
64½	42¼	Comsat .68	18	462	50¾	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ConAgr .53b	6	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
24⅛	16⅝	CnclMill 1.08	6	6	17	16¼	16⅝	
23½	18	ConnG 1.76a	11	20	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅝
37⅛	14¼	Conr-c .60	3	46	16	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
26	21⅝	ConEd 1.80	10	172	21⅜	21⅛	21½	
68	60	ConEd pf 5		5	61	60½	60½	— ½
46⅞	27½	ConFds 1.30	10	135	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
114⅛	72	Con F pf4.50		8	80¼	79	79	+ ½
23⅛	10½	ConFrgt .56	7	220	14¼	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
32	25¼	ConNGs 2.03	7	49	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ½
30⅛	22¼	ConsuPow 2	9	62	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	—
67½	64	CnPw pf4.52		z200	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
65⅝	56	CnPw pf4.50		210	57	57	57	+ 1
17⅝	7¼	Cont Air Lin	15	105	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
30⅞	23	Cnt Can 1.60	7	103	23⅝	22½	22¾	— ¾
6⅞	4¼	ContCopp		68	6⅛	5¼	6	+ ½
43⅛	34⅞	Cont Cp 2.40	7	135	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ 1⅛
49½	38½	Ct C pfA2.50		26	41⅛	40¼	41⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	39	Ct C pfB2.50		3	41¼	41¼	41¼	
26⅛	15⅛	ConIlR 1.70e	8	48	15¾	15	15	— ⅝
15¼	3¼	Continv .16t	6	79	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
14	9	CnMtg 1.07e	8	63	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
44	26¼	ContOil 1.50	8	304	28½	27¼	28⅞	+ 1⅛
61⅛	37½	ContOil pf 2		1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ 1⅛
25⅛	19	ContTel .83	11	129	19⅛	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
62	30⅛	Control Dat	8	407	36	34⅛	35⅞	+ 1⅛
32	24¾	Conwd 1.90	9	6	27⅛	26⅞	26¾	— ½
14⅝	7¼	CookUnit .52	5	13	8	8	8¼	+ ⅛
37½	27½	Cooperln .80	9	22	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	8½	Cooper Lab	12	54	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CooperT 1.07e	6	7	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
21½	16⅞	CopT pf1.25		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
36⅛	16½	Copeind .48	12	3	16⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24½	12⅛	Copp Rnge	57	23	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
30½	21	ConwCp 1.60	4	15	23⅛	23	23⅝	+ ½
15⅛	3½	Cordura Cp	3	189	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
121¼	89¼	CorngG 1.12	28	102	105	102½	104⅛	+ 2⅞
30⅛	23⅜	Cousin 2.22e	10	24	24⅜	23⅞	24	
9⅝	4⅞	Cowles Com	15	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
40¼	21¼	CoxBdct .35	12	13	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
34	25½	CPC Intl 1.77	9	96	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
22½	14⅛	Crane .80a	5	1001	17	15½	16	— ¼
12½	7½	CreditF .40	6	11	8	8	8	
32½	22⅛	CrockN 1.c6	7	38	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
19½	12	CrompK .80	6	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
23⅛	17⅛	CrouHin .54	14	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20½	Crown Cork	14	97	24½	23¼	23⅛	+ 1
31	23½	CrwZell 1.20	9	114	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	12¼	CTS Cp .40	6	5	15	14¼	14¼	
17⅛	10	Culigan .30a	12	6	13⅛	13	13	— ⅜
59⅛	29½	CumEn .89a	11	10	36	36	36	
10¼	4¼	Cunn Drug	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
35⅛	16⅛	CurtissWrt	27	167	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	24	CutlerH 1.40	8	55	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
26¼	20⅝	CyclopsCp 1	4	19	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	
36⅛	27½	CyprusMn 1	10	8	34	33⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62¼	26½	Damon Cp	33	240	44½	43¼	44⅛	+ 1½
12½	7½	DanRiv .40	7	54	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	26	DanaCp 1.36	6	42	26⅛	25¾	25¼	— ⅜
59⅝	30¼	Dartind .30b	11	187	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
50⅞	32	Dartind pf 2		18	33	33	33	+ ½
19⅞	13⅛	Dayco 1.14	5	23	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
72	58½	Dayc pf4.25		z160	60	60	60	
18⅛	6⅛	Daylin .24	4	43	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
27	12½	DaytHud .54	6	69	12⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅞
25	20¼	DaytPL 1.60	10	54	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
18⅛	6⅛	DeanWit .40	3	56	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	9	829	52½	51⅛	52⅛	+ 1⅛
17⅞	15	DlmarP 1.16	7	31	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Del Mnt 1.10	7	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	40⅛	DeltaAir .60	14	174	47¼	45½	46½	+ ¼
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec Int	4	16	7½	7	7⅛	+ ½
24¼	9⅛	Deltona Crp	5	8	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	DennMfg .60	c	9	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
20¼	9	Dennys .06	15	64	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	16½	Dentsply .68	12	112	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅛	DeSoto In .60	7	38	11¼	11½	11½	— ⅝
21¼	18½	DetEdis 1.45	9	77	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z100	112½	112¼	112½	
104	93¼	Det E pf7.68		z10	95½	95½	95½	— ¼
102½	91½	Det E pf7.45		z60	92	92	92	— 1
83	69¼	Det E pf5.50		1	70	70	70	— ½
22⅝	13¼	Dexter C .35	14	49	16	16	16	— ⅜
24½	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	11	15	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
35½	26½	Diamlnt 2	9	47	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ½
23½	16½	DiamShm 1	8	57	19⅛	18¼	19	+ ¼
33⅛	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	28	28	28	+ ¼
18⅛	14½	Dia pf D1.20		10	15	14⅞	14⅞	
12⅛	7⅝	Dictaphn .48	11	9	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
52	41½	Diebold .40b	22	31	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	DiGiorg .66	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
104⅛	73½	Digital Eqpt	41	161	88⅛	85⅛	86⅝	+ 2½
10⅛	6⅛	Dillingm .40	12	21	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	23¼	DillonCo 1b	12	12	25½	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
123¼	70¼	DisneyW .12	51	304	82½	82⅝	82⅛	+ 2⅛
18⅛	10½	Disston .12	10	231	15¼	14¾	15	
49½	37¼	DistSeag .70	20	6	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In		14	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
29½	20⅛	DivAlr 2.34e	7	79	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
30	20¼	DrPepr .24	57	67	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
163½	68	DomeM 1a	18	23	85	83½	83⅛	— 1⅛
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		26	7¼	7½	7⅛	
10½	6¼	DonLufJ .12	10	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
25	17⅝	Donnlley .48	14	21	21¼	21¼	21⅛	— ½
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	5½	Dorsey .10	5	38	5⅝	5	5½	
55	33¼	Dover 1.04	10	1	39⅛	39½	39⅛	— ⅛
53½	46½	DowChem 1	21	261	54	53⅛	53⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	4½	DPF Inc		20	5	4⅛	4⅞	
29⅛	25	Drave 1.50	8	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
50⅛	33⅝	Dresstn 1.40	14	22	44	43⅛	43⅛	
57½	37	Dres pf 2.20		6	45¼	44⅛	45⅛	+ 1⅛
45½	32½	Drssr pf3 2		12	42¼	39⅛	40⅛	+ 1⅛
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	DreyfusCp 1	5	81	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	77	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
113¼	103	Duke pf8.70		z40	105½	104¼	105½	+ ½
109	100	Duke pf8.20		z110	100	100	100	— 1¼
40	32¼	DunBrad .4	27	123	37⅛	38	38	+ ⅝
14½	4⅛	Duplan Cp	25	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	
188	153¼	duPont 5.45e	15	169	158¼	154⅛	158⅛	+ 4⅞
70⅛	64	duPnt pf4.50		3	64½	64⅛	64⅛	
24¼	21½	DuqLt 1.72	9	52	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
102	95½	Duqn pf7.20		z50	94	94	94	— 1½
31½	25½	Do 2.1pf2.10		z100	26½	26½	26½	+ 1
27	13¾	Dymoln .20	9	20	17⅛	16	17⅛	+ 1⅛

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	23¾	EaglePic .97	8	13	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Easco .41r	5	9	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
22½	7⅝	East Air Ln		304	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
30	14⅛	EastGs .69t	10	89	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¼
22¾	17	EastUtl 1.50	12	24	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
151¾	125	EasKo 1.28a	34	456	134	131¾	133⅞	+ 2⅝
41½	29⅝	Eaton 1.80	7	21	32⅛	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
42	21⅛	Echlin .34	26	32	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
42½	26⅝	EckrdJk .20	36	95	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	
41⅞	18¾	EckdNC .24	18	13	21¾	20⅞	23⅛	— ⅞
33	27	EdisBro 1.20	8	3	28⅛	27⅞	28½	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅛	EG&G .10	20	38	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¼	Elect Assoc	7	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
50½	28⅞	EDS .25e	26	64	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	El Mem Mg	7	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	EMM pf.50k		9	7¼	7½	7½	+ ⅛
13	6¼	Elgin Natl	80	4	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
21½	4½	Elixir Ind	4	20	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	6	305	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	26	EltraCp 1.50	7	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
45	43⅝	EmerE n.65	30	78	44⅞	43⅞	44⅜	+ 1⅛
66½	54	EmE pfB.90		4	61¾	61	61¼	+ ⅞
68⅝	54½	Emery A .74	48	34	63¼	62⅝	62⅞	+ ⅜
17⅛	6½	Emeryln .31	8	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
33	18	Emhart 1.20	5	19	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅝
5	3½	EMILtd .14e	12	4	3½	3⅛	3⅜	
17⅝	15⅛	EmpDE 1.28	10	9	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	4	20	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
27¼	15	EnglhdM .43	11	389	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	Ennis Busn	8	21	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
53	27⅛	Envirotech	25	19	39¼	38½	39¼	+ 1
21	14	Equimrk .80	6	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	
36⅛	29¾	EquitGs 2.40	6	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
31¼	21⅛	EquitLf 2.36e	10	24	22½	22½	22½	
33⅛	22⅛	ESBInc 1.40	8	25	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
39⅞	20½	Esmark .75	6	92	22⅝	20⅛	22	+ ⅜
10⅛	5½	Esquire .32	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24¾	13⅝	Essexlnt .64	6	32	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Esterline .30	12	16	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32½	25¼	EthylCp 1	6	13	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
49	38⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	EvansP .40b	4	103	16	14½	15⅛	+ 1¼
22	15	ExCellO .90	9	25	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
17	6½	Extndcare	6	54	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
103¼	87¼	Exxon 3.95e	10	611	89	88⅛	88¼	+ ½

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	7	Fabrge .40	6	19	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
64⅞	32	Fairch Cam	16	443	52¼	48⅞	51½	+ 2⅝
13⅛	5¼	FairInd .30e	71	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅛	7½	Fairmnt .59	7	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5⅝	3¼	Falstaf Brw		15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅛	10	Fanstel .10e	7	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	6	Farah Mfg		38	7⅛	6⅞	7	
35⅛	12	Fedders .50	42	104	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
39	25⅛	Federal 1.30	6	11	31	30	31	
30⅛	21	FedMog 1.80	8	34	21⅞	21½	21⅛	— ¼
20⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	7	720	18⅛	13	18½	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	FedPapBd 1	5	23	17	16¼	17	+ ⅛
19⅛	14½	FPap pfl.20		17	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
11⅛	6¼	FdSign S .30	8	2	8½	8½	8½	
57	37	FedDSt 1.08	14	169	39	37¾	37⅞	+ ¼
8½	6⅝	Federat Dv	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	32¼	FerroCp .90	10	15	38¼	33	38	— ⅝
18⅛	13½	Fibrebrd .80	5	31	15½	14¼	14¾	— ⅝
6¼	4½	Fidelity Fin	5	7	4½	4½	4½	
38	25¾	FidMt 3.56e	8	82	28½	27½	28⅛	+ 1
47⅞	36⅛	FidUB 2.20b	8	7	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ¼
27½	15½	FieldM 1.40	7	16	16	16	16	
23⅞	11⅝	FiltrolCp .40	10	16	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
27¾	11⅛	FnlFcd .93t	4	20	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Firstone .86	6	156	19	17⅞	18	+ ¼
31⅛	13⅛	FstChr 1.50t	6	69	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
66⅛	49¾	FstChiC 1.62	15	121	65½	65	65⅛	+ ⅜
49½	40¼	FstlnlBk .80	20	19	45¾	43⅝	45½	+ ⅝
27⅛	15⅛	FstMt 2.17e	7	19	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
46⅛	32½	FstNBo 1.62	10	25	39	38¾	39	
49	34⅛	FstNCity .72	22	445	43⅞	42¾	43⅝	+ ⅞
36	28	FstNStBn 2	7	3	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ¼
22¼	15¾	FstNatStr		3	16¼	16	16	
52¼	34	FstPen 1.20	10	20	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅝
27¼	16½	FPaMt 2.10e	8	53	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	11¼	FstU RE .96	14	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
40½	34⅛	FstWBk .72	7	3	34⅛	34½	34⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	32	FstWM 3.87e	9	38	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
68⅞	39⅝	FischbM .96	18	9	53⅝	51½	51⅝	— ½
18½	9½	FishFd .29b	6	75	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Fisyr Sci .16	9	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	7½	FleetEnt .12	9	118	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	8	Fleming .60	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	13½	Flexvan .74t	10	127	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
25¼	16	Flintkte 1.08	5	20	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
75⅛	56	Fnt pfA 4.50		z100	58	58	58	
37⅛	27½	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
22¼	12⅝	FloGas .65	5	14	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	33⅛	FlaPow 1.80	10	20	35⅛	34⅝	35½	
40⅛	32½	FlaPwL 1.16	11	94	33½	32⅞	33	— ⅛
48½	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	81	82	44⅛	44⅛	43¾	+ ⅛
77⅛	54	Fluor pfB 3		21	71	71	71	
41⅛	18⅝	FlyTigr .20r	9	203	25	23⅛	24⅛	+ 1⅝
23⅛	14⅛	FMC .85	7	182	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
32¼	31	FMC pf2.25		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
13⅛	8½	FooteCB .80	18	6	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
9	4¼	Foote Min		7	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	FooteMin pf		84	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
82⅛	52⅝	FordM 3.20a	4	426	53⅝	53⅛	53¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	12⅛	ForMcK .23	6	69	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	FMK pfl.80		23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
17	16	FtDear .53e		41	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	29	FtHowd .35a	21	29	23½	23¼	23⅛	+ 1
49¾	21	FostWhl .90	15	61	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
37	27⅛	Foxboro .40	2	13	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛	9⅛	FrnklnM .20	18	202	17½	16	17⅛	+ 1⅛
29½	20¼	FreeptM .80	20	63	26¼	25¼	26¼	—
33⅞	23⅛	Fruehf 1.70	7	100	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅝
20⅛	9½	Fuqua .37t	6	57	12	11⅞	12	

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gablelnd It	7	22	20	20	20	
6⅞	2½	GAC Corp		7	3½	3½	3½	
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	6	87	11⅛	11	11	
29	17⅛	GAF pf 1.20		26	17⅛	17¼	17½	+ ¼
36⅛	22⅝	Gam Sk 1.20	5	11	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
26⅛	24⅛	GamS pf1.75		1	27	27	27	+ ½
45	27½	Gannett .25	28	56	35⅛	34⅝	35⅞	+ 1⅛
27½	16¼	GardDen .70	12	30	18¼	19	18¼	+ ⅜
19½	15½	Garlock .84	7	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	14	Gas Svc 1.12	3	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
12	6	GCA Corp	4	22	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17	10½	Gemini Cap		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14½	13½	Geminilnc 1		3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
17¼	12¼	Gen Am Inv		57	13⅛	12⅝	13	
51½	27½	GnA Oil .50b	13	71	28¼	28½	28½	
4	25½	GATran 1.80	13	11	47¾	46⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GnBncg .75e	7	6	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	GnCable .50	7	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
20⅛	14⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	8	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Gen Develpt	6	6	7⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅝
27⅛	15⅛	Gen Dynam	6	26	19⅝	18¼	19	
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.40	19	584	60⅛	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅝
30½	22⅛	GnFood 1.40	10	135	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
29½	13¼	GenInst .29t	14	137	19¼	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
42⅝	35	GnInstr pf 3		1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
46	18⅛	GnMedic .12	16	43	19	18	19	+ 1¼
67⅝	46½	GnMills 1	19	242	54	52⅝	54	+ 1¾
84⅛	60⅛	GnMot 4.55e	7	889	63⅝	61⅛	63⅛	+ 2
78⅛	70¼	GnMot Spf 5		4	71	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
58½	52¼	GMt pf 3.75		2	53	53	53	— ⅛
21½	10⅛	GenPort .30	6	16	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	12½	GPubUt 1.60	8	100	19	18⅝	18⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Gen Refract	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	38½	GnSignal .65	16	23	43	42⅞	42⅞	
31⅝	25⅝	G TelEl 1.72	10	576	23½	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
42¼	26	GTIEl pf2.50		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	GenTire 1.10	4	82	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Genesc .24p		71	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	15¾	Genstar .70	7	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
48½	31	GenuPt .60	25	164	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	30	GaPac .80b	13	227	37	35¾	36⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	17½	Gerber 1.35	10	27	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
134½	92½	GettyO 1.21e	22	30	113	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
21	19⅝	GettO pfl.20		2	19½	19½	19½	
6⅝	5⅛	GF Bus .32	15	113	6	5⅝		— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	GianPC .80	7	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
34½	13½	GibFinl .79t	4	43	13¼	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
12¼	5¼	Gidd Lewis		21	6⅛	5⅞	6	
26½	12¾	GiffdHil .48a	7	12	16	15½	15½	
60⅛	50½	Gillette 1.50	20	555	57¾	56⅞	57⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛	12½	Gimbel Br 1	13	23	21¾	21¾	21¾	
30¼	11⅝	Gincs Inc	11	20	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
33½	15¼	GleasnW .44	13	14	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	11	81	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
32⅛	15⅛	Globe U .60	7	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	11¼	GoldWt Fin	6	29	11⅛	10¼	10⅛	— 1
33⅛	19⅛	Goodrich 1	5	128	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
31⅛	19	GoodyrTR 1	7	612	21	20	21	+ 1
25½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	5	12¼	12	12	
34⅛	18⅝	Gouldinc 1	7		22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
35	19⅛	Grace 1.50	9	76	21⅛	21⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	GrafdUn .80	8	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	19⅛	Granity 1.20	4	4	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	16⅛	GranfW 1.50	7	173	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
28¼	10	GrayDr 1.20	7	11	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	GtAMt 3.15e	9	x22	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
19	9⅛	Grt AtlPac		1111	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	10⅛	GtNoir 1.10e	12	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
55	40	GtNNek 1.60	11	78	47⅛	47⅛	47¾	+ ⅝
34⅛	14⅛	GtWnFin .40	5	74	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8¼	3⅛	Gt Wn Unit		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	11½	GtWnUnt pf		8	12½	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	18⅛	GrenGiant 1	8	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Greyhd 1.04	8	220	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Greyhnd wt		39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅛	9½	Grolier .90	6	40	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
12¼	8	Grumman		14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	15⅛	Guardian In	14	22	19¼	18⅛	19	+ ⅝
45⅛	23	GuarM 4.11e	7	60	34½	34	34	
57⅛	25⅛	GlfLfHold 1	6	1	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	
28⅛	21⅛	GulfOil 1.50	7	690	22⅛	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅝
10⅛	6⅛	Gulf Resrce	8	13	8⅛	8	8	
15	12¼	GfR pfB.65k		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	10	61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
64	53½	GlfSU pf4.40		z70	56	54	56	+ 2½
35⅛	21⅛	GulfWn .64a	5	33	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3¼	GlfWInd wt		46	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
109½	72⅛	GlfW pf1.75		1	7	75	76	— 2⅛
67½	48¼	GlfW pf 3.87		1	52	52	52	
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	11	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33½	24¼	HckWat 2.35	8	6	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
22	14¼	HallPrt .60	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
168¼	125¼	Hallburt 1.12	36	132	157¼	155	155⅛	+ 1⅛
18¼	11⅛	HamPap .67	11	26	14	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Handlmn .68	6	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	16½	HandyH .72	9	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HanesCp .60	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	27⅛	Hanne 1.25	22	51	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅝
55¼	17¼	Harcourt 1	7	5	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	9⅝	Hardees .16	1	33	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15½	HarnisF 1.20	6	5	22½	22⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	12⅝	Harrahs .22	14	10	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
47¼	24½	Harris Int 1	11	2	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
21¼	15⅛	Harsco 1b	6	15	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	13½	HrtSAtrx .98	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	8	HartHk .20e	8	15	10⅛	10½	10½	
31	25⅛	HawllEl 1.56	9	10	25¾	25⅛	25¾	— ⅜
19¼	13	Hayes Alb 1	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	Hazeltine	9	13	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
25⅛	16	HCA Martin	30	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	11	Hecks .12	8	312	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	HeclaM .33t	39	19	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅜
13¼	9⅛	Heiemn .44	5	4	9½	9½	9½	
46⅛	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	14	59	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝	+ 1
46½	26½	HelonaR .76	193	136	45	41	44⅛	+ 3⅛
6	3¼	Helene Curt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29¾	Hellerlnt .84	16	26	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
19	12¼	HelmeP .60	10	14	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
36½	18⅛	Helmrch .20	14	104	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ½
7⅛	6⅝	Hemlnc .60e		24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
37⅝	28⅛	Yercoles .80	16	89	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	13¾	HershF 1.10	10	38	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	27½	Hesston .18h	12	190	35⅝	34	34⅞	+ 1⅛
59½	35⅝	Heublein .92	23	107	49¼	48	49¼	+ 1½
94⅝	71	Hew Pck .20	44	206	78	74⅝	77⅛	+ 4⅛
8⅞	4½	High Voltg	25	30	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19½	Hillenbd .48	14	21	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ½
43⅝	19⅝	Hilto Htl 1	8	41	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅛	HMW Ind	9	9	3½	3½	3½	
38	25⅛	HobartM .72	13	8	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
39½	24⅝	HoerWal .97	9	13	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctm	7	14	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	16⅝	Holdylnn .30	14	86	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
15¼	12⅝	HollySg .90s	7	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
52¼	23	Homestak 1	15	115	41⅝	40½	40½	— 1½
140⅝	97¼	Honywll 1.40	22	70	105½	102¾	105	+ 2⅛
41	23⅝	HoovBll 1.28	7	18	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	4	46	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21⅛	8½	Hospit Affil	7	16	10	9⅝	10	
37	10⅛	HosplA .12e	12	118	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	— ¼
26⅛	9⅛	Host Intl .36	9	17	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Houdail .83a	6	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	HougMif .48	7	39	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5	House Fbric	16	76	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21	HousehF .86	9	458	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
79½	49	HouF pf2.37		2	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ 1⅛
51⅛	36	HousLP 1.40	12	43	37	36⅛	37	— ⅛
34	20¼	HouNGs .34	14	17	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
68⅛	43½	HouG pf2.50		7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— 1⅛
34⅛	14⅛	HowJohn .20	17	71	17⅛	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	10¾	Howmet .70	8	23	12½	12⅛	12½	
21⅝	18	Hubbd 1.53a	11	17	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ¼
32⅞	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	11	2	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	HughHat .40	5	1	5½	5½	5½	
64⅛	41½	HughTl .10e	25	198	60⅛	58¼	60⅛	+ 1⅝
20½	13⅛	HuntCh .18	22	1	18	18	18	
18⅝	6⅛	HuttnEF .40	8	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
37	24	Huyck .24a	30	14	28¼	28	28	
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	6	4	8	7¾	8	+ ¼

I

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	6¼	ICN Pharm	17	60	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
36	25¼	Idaho P 1.86	9	49	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	12½	IdealBas .80	8	40	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ½
11⅛	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28	22⅛	IDS Rl 2.30e	12	17	27½	27	27⅛	
29	17⅛	IllCent 1.30	5	52	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
127	80	IllCent pfA6		3	82	81¼	82	+ ⅝
35½	42½	IlCen pf3.50		6	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
34⅛	25¼	IllPowr 2.20	10	88	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29½	25	IlPow pf2.04		280	25½	25½	25½	— 1⅛
36	22½	IllTool .36	19	9	28⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	ImpCeAm	4	167	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	7	69	37⅛	37	37½	+ ⅛
24⅛	18¼	INA Inv .66a		35	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Income Cap		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
27	15¼	Indian H .82	5	7	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
84½	53	IndHd pf4.50		1	60	60	60	— 2⅝
28⅛	24½	IndnaG 1.84	6	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
29½	21	InplsPL 1.62	7	46	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	26⅛	IndlNat 1.20	8	12	29⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	7⅛	Inexco Oil	20	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
69½	51	IngerR 2.16	14	53	64¼	63	64	+ 1¼
48¼	36	IngR pf2.35		9	41½	40¾	41½	+ ½
45⅛	37⅛	InldCnl 1.60	10	2	39⅛	39½	39½	
34¼	26⅛	Inland Stl 2	6	89	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Inmont .25e	5	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	Insilco .70	6	71	9	8⅞	9	
20½	14¼	Insc pfA1.25		8	14¾	14½	14¾	
52½	37⅛	InspirCop 2	8	27	38	36¼	36¼	— 2
19⅝	11⅛	Insinv 1.14e	7	2	12	12	12	— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	Inlegon .24	9	18	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
54	33⅝	Interco 1.28	9	12	38⅛	38½	38½	+ ¼
29	23	Intrlkin 1.80	6	8	23⅛	22⅝	23	
40	295	IBM 4.48	32	274	300¼	298	299½	+ 1½
100¾	83	IntFlaF .43b	63	47	89⅛	87⅝	88⅝	+ ⅜
39	26	IntYar 1.40a	8	507	33⅝	32¼	33¼	+ ⅜
16½	11	IntHold 1.49e		5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Indust		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	IntIndA pf		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33¾	20¼	IntMiner .52	15	207	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ 1⅛
13½	8½	Int Mng	11	49	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
34⅛	22¼	IntMilif 1.25	8	10	23½	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	27	Unt Nickel 1	15	111	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	33	IntPap 1.50a	13	241	40⅛	40	40½	+ ⅜
63	60	IntPap pf 4		z50	60	60	60	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¼	Int Rectifier	14	2	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	29½	Int T&T 1.40	7	375	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
109	53	IntTT pf4	3	1	60½	60½	60½	— ½
103	56½	ITT pf4.50		45	59⅛	58	58	— 1
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		9	55½	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
100	53½	IntTT pfK4		35	53⅛	52⅛	52½	
74	36⅛	ITT pfN2.25		28	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¼
98⅛	60⅞	IntTT pfO5		7	63	62½	62½	— ½
20½	14	Interpace 1	6	6	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
72	58⅛	Intrpce pf 5		2	60	60	60	
25⅝	12⅛	IntrpbGp .30	4	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14	5	Intrst Brds		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	IntrsPw 1.32	10	17	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Interst Strs		79	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
11⅛	5⅛	IntrsUn .0ee	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	19	Iowa Beef	5	4	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Iowa El 1.20	7	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
20⅛	17¼	IowalIG 1.44	7	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅛	IowaPL 1.68	7	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18	IwaPSv 1.48	10	6	18½	18½	18½	
8⅛	3⅛	IpcoHsp .15t	28	2	4⅛	4½	4½	
37½	15¼	ITE Im .60b	7	47	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
53½	22	Iiek Corp	15	160	30⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅛	21⅛	IU Int .75	11	119	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
64½	53	IU Int A		13	59½	58¼	58⅞	+ 1
42⅛	34½	IU Int pf1.25		8	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	— ¼

J - K

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8⅛	JamesF .36	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27½	15	Jantzen .60	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	12½	Japan 1.73a		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅛	27	JeftPilot .52	14	48	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
114⅛	103	JerCe pf9.35		z100	105	105	105	
54½	49½	JerCen pf 4		z10	49½	49½	49½	
55⅛	27½	Jewel C 1.66	9	43	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅝
33	16¼	JimWall .08	6	41	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
33½	22	JimW pf1.60		6	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	—
29½	18⅛	JHanSe .56e		27	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅛	22¼	JHanl 1.95e		47	22½	22⅛	22½	
33	18⅛	JhnMan 1.20	7	89	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅝
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	49	145	113¾	112	113⅛	+ ½
37⅛	18¼	Johns Sv .80	8	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
66⅛	36½	Jhn Svc pf 2		1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
61½	27½	JonLog .80	9	26	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	JonLau 1.35	6	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
30	22⅛	Jorgen 1.30b	5	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
31⅛	14¼	Jostens .76	7	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37⅛	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	29	70	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	13	KaisAlm .50	14	178	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅝
62	54	Kai 57pf4.75		1	59¼	59¼	59¼	+ 1⅛
64½	53	Kai 59pf4.75		4	57	57	57	+ 1
62½	53½	Kai 66pf4.75		2	59⅛	59	59	
12⅛	6¼	KaisCem .50	6	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
17½	10⅛	KaneMill .10	5	29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—
32⅛	27⅛	KCtyPL 2.20	8	x47	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
62½	53	KCPL pf4.35		z40	55	54½	55	+ 2
42	25⅛	KCSou Ind 2	7	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅛	19¼	KanGEl 1.52	8	10	20	19⅛	19⅛	—
18⅛	14⅛	KanNeb 1.12	9	2	15⅛	15	15	
30	21½	KanPLt 1.48	9	40	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
8⅛	4⅛	Katy Ind	7	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	Kty pfB 1.46		6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—
45⅛	14⅛	KaufBrd .72	17	80	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	KawcBrl .30	9	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	KayserR .60	4	36	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
33⅛	16⅛	Keebler .30	7	27	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	—
9⅛	4¼	KeeneCp .10	5	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	9¼	Keller .40	4	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13	Kellogg .54	15	27	14	13⅛	13⅛	
31⅛	20½	KelsyH 1.30	7	28	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21¼	Kennmt 1.20	6	1	24½	24½	24½	—
31	23	Kennecott 2	8	429	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	KyUtil 1.74	7	56	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	52⅛	KerrMG .60	26	40	59	58⅛	57	
29⅛	15½	Kidde .60a	5	25	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅝
54¼	47	Kidde pfB 4		2	48	47½	47½	— 1
61¼	37	Kid pf A2.20		1	43	43	43	
46	36⅛	KimbCl 1.20	13	50	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	KingDSt .30	7	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	14½	KirschCo .72	7	34	16⅛	16⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
42	32⅛	KLM Airlin		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
57⅛	31	KnightN .28	17	7	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	Koehrng .60	5	28	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
39⅛	31½	Kopprs 1.88	6	9	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
58½	50	Koppr pf 4		z240	52	52	52	+ 1½
59⅛	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	156	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	31	KresgeS .20	33	447	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ 1
27⅛	15⅛	Kroehlr .80a	6	8	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
24⅛	15	Kroger 1.30	12	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18	10½	Kysor .60a3	5	15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛

L

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	19	LacGas 1.50	7	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	Lams Sess 1	7	5	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
33	19	LaneBry .72	9	6	19½	19	19	— ⅛
32¼	20	Larwn 2.72e	7	8	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6¼	Latrobe Stl	12	5	7	6⅞	7	
9⅝	5¼	LearSieg .28	7	43	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅝
32	25⅝	LearS pf2.25		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
19⅝	8½	Leasco .40	4	124	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	20	Leas pfC2.60		25	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
34	22½	Leasc pf2.20		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
21¼	10	LeedsN .50	19	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19	11½	Leesona .50	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	LehPCm .60	5	4	13	13	13	
2⅛	1¼	LehVal Ind		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	14⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		55	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23	7⅛	Lennar Crp	4	23	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
44	27½	Lenox .60b	16	26	32	31½	31⅛	— ½
13⅛	8¼	LevFd Cap		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	LevFin .75a		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	18⅛	LeviStrs .48	10	42	24⅛	23½	23⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	5¼	Levitz Furn	10	376	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8½	3	LFE Cp	87	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42⅛	29½	LOF 2.20	6	65	31	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
81	69	LOF pf4.75		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	LibbMcNL	13	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	LibrtyCp .30	8	21	17	17	17	
13⅛	8	LibrtyLo .60	6	1	8	8	8	
45⅛	32¼	LiggMy 2.50	9	69	35	34⅛	35	+ ¼
109	98	LiggM pf 7		z230	105	105	105	
92½	72½	Lilly Eli .82	37	177	79¼	78½	79½	+ 1⅛
48¼	28⅛	LincNat 1.08	9	160	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
97½	61⅛	LincNt pf 3		44	73	70½	73	+ 3
6½	3	Lionel Corp	10	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Littnind .32t	9	134	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	Litton pfc pf		3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	17½	Litton pfB 2		6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Lockhd Airc	4	53	6	5⅞	5⅞	
48	22⅛	LoewCp 1.16	6	64	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅛	LomaFin .36	10	20	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
52¼	36	LomM 3.72e	10	52	39⅛	38⅛	39	
14⅛	10½	Londontwn	5	9	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14⅛	LoneStInd 1	7	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.46	9	35	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ 1
23¼	17¼	LngIsLt 1.46	9	45	19⅛	19	19⅛	
93¼	77⅛	LIL pf 5.75		3	77	77	77	— ⅛
80¼	61½	LongDrg .56	44	4	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Loral Corp	12	1	3	3	3	
44½	21⅛	LaLandEx 1	19	49	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
39	21¼	LaPacif .20	10	199	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛	+ 2⅛
36⅛	22⅛	LousGE 1.80	10	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24½	14⅛	Lowmstn .90	6	11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	LTV Corp	4	96	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
50	29⅛	LTVCp pf 5		4	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	Lubrizol .42	30	20	45⅛	46	46⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	LuckyStr .54	10	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	Ludlow 1.68	7	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	19¼	LukenStl .80	8	40	22	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	3⅛	LVO Corp	12	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Lykes Yngst	11	81	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
32	17	Lyk pf3.12k		39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛

M

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	9⅛	MacAn .17e	4	3	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Macke .30a	5	9	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5½	Macmil .10e	6	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	21⅛	Macy RH 1	7	24	23	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	MagF 1.53e		47	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
9	6	MadSq Gar	10	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	5⅛	MagicCf .32	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29⅛	8⅝	Magnvox .60	15	107	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32	16¼	Mallory 1	9	27	19¾	18¾	19⅛	+ 1⅛
35½	17	MalHyde .32	15	4	20	20	20	
17⅛	9⅝	Manind .56b	4	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
31	14	Manowr .80	7	3	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ½
38⅝	28⅛	MfrHan 1.56	11	116	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅛
48⅝	22⅛	MAPCO .54	17	14	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ½
33¼	12⅛	Marathn Mf	5	210	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+ ½
37⅛	26½	MaratO 1.60	9	832	32	30¼	32	+ 1½
29⅝	17¼	Marcor .90	8	136	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
59⅝	37¼	Marcr pf A2		67	46	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
52	30⅛	Maremt .20r	13	92	47¼	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	MarMidsl.80	7	71	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
48⅝	27⅛	MarionL .28	31	39	36⅛	33⅛	36⅛	+ 3⅛
48⅝	30¼	Marion 1.18	21	67	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	29⅝	Marley .50	20	7	42	40⅛	42	+ 1⅛
11⅛	6¼	Marqutt Cm	10	18	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41	23⅝	Marriot .07t	40	139	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	21½	MarsFd 1.24	10	3	24	24	24	
19½	15⅝	MartnM 1.15	6	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11	6⅛	MartMAI .40	65	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	14⅛	MrldCup .50	7	13	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
60	41	MascoCp .20	32	90	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
34	21¼	Masonite .43	16	55	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
25⅛	18⅛	MassyF .30e	9	130	24½	22⅛	24	+ 1⅛
		MasF fn.30e		6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
28⅝	19½	MassMtg 2e	10	52	20½	19⅝	20	+ ¼
22⅛	17⅛	MasCp 1.39e		11	18	17⅛	18	
14⅛	12½	Masinc .54e		10	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
35⅛	23½	MatsuE .28e	7	139	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	4¼	Mattel .60b		53	4⅛	4½	4½	
52⅛	26	MayDSt 1.60	8	363	27½	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1
32⅛	20	MayerOs .65	12	7	23½	23¼	23½	
12⅛	6⅛	MaysJW .50	6	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
49⅛	25	Maytag 1.30	13	438	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
34⅛	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	106	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅛	McCord .92	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30¼	15½	McCror 1.20	4	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅝
88⅛	50	McDermot 1	30	150	79½	77	79	+ 2
76⅛	32⅛	McDonalds	56	815	65⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+ 2⅛
29	17⅛	McDonD .40	6	129	20¼	19⅛	20	
40¼	24½	McGEd 1.50	9	20	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	McGrwH .48	9	445	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
28¼	14½	M GH pfl.20		7	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
5⅛	3	McGrg Don	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63½	46	McIntyre	117	z220	53½	53	53	— ½
26⅛	15⅛	McKee .70e	12	3	24	23⅛	24	
49¼	33⅛	McLean .60	12	100	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
22	14⅛	McLout .40e	6	38	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	McNell .75	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	MeadCp .60	8	53	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
42	34½	Mea pfA2.80		2	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
38	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		32	35⅛	35½	35½	+ 1
38	19⅛	Medusa 1.25	7	5	23	23	23	
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	6	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
34	19	Melv Sh .46	17	74	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
17⅛	7	Memsc .75t	4	38	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
80	33⅛	MercStr .80	19	3	70¼	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
101½	79⅛	Merck 1.18	37	434	81½	80⅛	81⅛	+ 1⅛
2½	1⅛	Meredith .70	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
32¼	12⅛	MerrLyn .56	12	145	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅝
83	57⅛	MesaPet .10	20	191	71⅛	70½	71	+ ½
170	118	MesP pf2.20		2	145¾	144⅛	145½	— 7
10	8½	Mesabi .96e	9	23	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MestaMs.20e	20	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24	13⅛	MGM	18	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	11⅛	Metrom .58b	5	77	12	11⅛	12	+ ½
107	97	MetE pf8.32		z10	98	98	98	+ 1
105	95	MetE pf8.12		z50	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
98⅛	55⅝	MGTC In .10	40	375	66	63¼	66	+ 2⅛
20½	14	MichGs 1.04	9	55	14½	14¼	14¼	
16	13½	MichTube 1	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Microdot .44	5	29	12	11	12	+ 1
33⅛	19⅛	Microwave	11	14	20⅛	20¼	20¼	—
19½	15⅝	MidConTel 1	10	9	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	MidS Ut 1.10	10	375	22	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅝	14	MidlM 1.73e	7	35	13½	13¼	14	— ⅛
16⅛	11	Midl Ros .80	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
60	42⅛	MilesLb 1.28	14	27	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
31	11⅛	MiltBrd .36a	11	99	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	— ½
88⅛	76⅛	MinMM 1.10	34	595	84½	83⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18	MinnPL 1.46	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	MissnEq .24	13	19	19⅛	19	19¼	+ ⅝
20⅛	14⅛	MissRivr .90	9	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
83	70⅛	MoPac A 5	4	9	72	70⅛	71	— 1
29⅛	20½	MPCem 1.60	6	15	21¼	20⅛	21¼	+ ½
17⅛	14⅛	MoPSv .84b	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
75⅛	55⅛	MobilO 2.80	9	514	57½	56¼	56⅝	+ 1½
18⅛	7½	MobHom .20	6	30	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	17⅛	Mohas 1.20	7	15	20	19	20	+ 1
13⅛	3⅛	Mohk Data		41	5	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	Mohk Rub 1	4	15	13⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Molybden	8	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
17	12	Monarch .60	26	5	12⅛	12	12	
12⅛	4⅛	Mongrm Ind	6	7	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
34⅛	16	MonrEq .44	13	44	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	47⅛	Monsanto 2	10	219	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
69	59½	Mons pf2.75		6	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
42	28⅛	MontDUt 2	8	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
35	29	MonPw 1.80	10	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	MontgS .67e		60	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Mony 1.01e	10	69	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
18⅛	10½	MooreMcC	4	8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
67⅛	47	Morgan 1.46	17	101	63½	61¾	63½	+
20⅛	14⅛	MorrKn .40r	5	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	
39⅛	10⅛	MorseEl Pd	7	60	14½	13¾	14½	+ 1
13⅛	7	MorseSh .75	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
23	14⅛	MtgTr 2.09e	7	12	15½	15	15½	
33⅛	13⅛	MbrNor .84	8	111	16	15⅛	15⅛	
59	41⅛	Motorola .50	21	313	52¼	50¼	52⅛	+ 2⅛
99⅛	57⅛	MtFuel 1.92	21	31	76⅛	74⅛	76⅛	+ 1⅛
23	20	MtStaT 1.36	9	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25¼	16⅛	MSL Ind	5	4	22	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Munford .38	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
33⅛	18	Munsng 1.08	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24⅛	16	MurphC 1.20	8	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
72	47½	MurpOil .64	15	9	63½	65	65⅛	
33⅛	22¼	MurrOh .60b	9	8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
16⅛	15¼	MutuO 1.31e		12	16⅛	16½	16½	

N

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	39¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	172	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ½
34½	25	NalcoCh .43	29	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
27⅛	12¼	NarcoSci .60	10	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅛	13	NatAirl .20e	6	64	14¼	13⅛	14⅛	
51⅛	13	N Avia 1.35e		22	13⅛	13	13⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Nat Can .45	5	24	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
38⅛	26⅝	N CashR .40		230	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ 1⅛
97	78⅛	N Chem .40	44	70	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	—
17⅛	12⅛	NatCityL .90	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
49½	40⅛	NatDet 2.56	7	26	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
17⅛	13	NatDistil .50	9	80	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38¼	35⅛	NDst pf 2.25		2	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— 1
29½	22½	NatFuel 1.80	6	8	23	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	25	Nat Genl .50	4	109	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—
17½	12⅛	NatGyp 1.05	6	93	13	12⅛	12⅛	
12	4	N Home .20		209	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	2⅛	Natlnd .10e	9	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
14½	10⅛	Ntind pf1.25		5	11	11	11	
34⅛	28⅛	N Pres 1.10a	4	21	29	29	29	—
47	23	N Semcndtr	45	70	44⅛	41⅛	43⅛	+ 1⅛
23½	12	N Svclnd .70	8	22	13⅛	13	13⅛	
35½	16⅛	N Stand .75	16	10	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
59⅛	51⅛	N Starch .66	22	8	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—
42½	33	Nt Steel 2.50	7	42	35⅛	35	35⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Nat Tea		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅛	16	NatUnEl .90	5	4	17	16⅛	17	
67⅛	38⅛	Natomas .25	53	223	45	43⅛	44⅛	+ 1½
16	10	Neptune .40	12	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
43½	25⅛	NevPw 1.25	7	7	26	25⅛	26	
22⅛	19	NevP pfl.60		z240	19⅛	19	19	—
26⅛	21⅛	NEngEl 1.68	8	70	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
39⅛	31⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	16	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
12	7	Newhall .30		63	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
31⅛	21⅛	Newmt 1.04	12	42	29	28⅛	28⅛	
104	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		5	93¼	93	93	—
33⅛	25⅛	NYSEG 2.16	8	40	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
18⅛	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	84	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
104	97½	Nia M pf7.72		z50	97	97	97	
72	64	NiaM pf 5.25		z10	65½	65½	65½	+ 1
20¾	15¼	NiagSh .78e		22	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
18	12⅛	NL Ind 1	8	193	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
29½	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	12	112	26	25⅛	25⅛	
71⅛	56	NorflkWn 5	6	64	57	56⅛	56⅛	
22⅛	15	NorlinCp .80	4	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
50	19½	Norris 1.08	6	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
28¾	19¾	NoACoal .60	10	142	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.50e	10	20	26	25½	25½	
34¾	20⅛	NoAmPhil 1	6	34	22⅛	22	22	
4⅛	3⅛	NoCAir .05e	6	126	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	12	NcestUt 1.02	9	253	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	NoCanGs .60	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
29¾	23⅛	NoilGas 1.92	8	33	24¼	24	24¼	
31⅛	23⅛	NlIGs pf1.90		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
27⅛	18½	NIndPS 1.36	8	56	19½	19¼	19½	
44	33⅛	NNGas 2.60	6	16	35⅛	35	35	
110	99	NoNG pf8.48		z60	102½	102½	102½	+ 1
87	84½	NoNG pf5.60		z50	85½	85½	85½	
31⅛	24½	NoStPw 1.84	9	43	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Northgate	9	25	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
26⅝	15	Northrop 1	6	18	16½	16⅛	16½	+
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
36⅛	18	NwstAirl .45	16	136	19⅛	19	19⅛	+
64¼	52⅝	NwtBnc 1.60	14	36	57½	56⅛	57½	+
31⅛	18½	Nwstlnd .65	4	59	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+
16⅛	6⅛	Nwstind wt		5	6⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		2	69	69	69	+ 1
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		4	71	71	71	— ½
75½	56	Nwtln pf4.20		3	59½	59	59	+ ⅝
27¼	22⅛	NwMu 1.86e	12	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
34⅛	24	NwtStW .78	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
34	23⅛	Norton 1.30	6	20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+
42	21½	NorSim .25b	13	747	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
86¼	46	Nrt S pfl.60		61	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ 2⅛
20⅞	14⅛	Nucor .05e	7	224	19	18⅛	19	+ ½
20⅞	12⅛	NVF 4.03t	2	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	10⅛	Oak Ind .32	5	16	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Oakite P .84	12	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7⅛	Occid Pet	19	267	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ⅛
51⅛	42½	OccldPt pf 4		2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
48	23⅛	OcciP pf3.60		16	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	OgdenCp .60	6	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31½	26⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	OhioEd 1.60	10	73	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22	OklaGE 1.32	12	160	22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
12½	11⅛	OklGE pf.80		z50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19	OkleNG 1.32	8	25	19⅛	19	19	
19⅛	12⅛	OlinCorp .88	7	43	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	Omark .20r	51	7	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Oneida .76	6	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12	Opelika 1	9	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	OrangR 1.20	12	73	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	33	OtisElev 2	10	35	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
45½	28⅛	OutMar 1.20	8	12	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	ButletCo .46	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	19	OvernitT .72	7	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
41	29½	OverSh .10e	12	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ½
54¼	40½	OwenCn .88	14	29	42⅛	41⅛	42½	+ 1⅛
43⅛	27½	OwenIll 1.48	7	77	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
82¼	67	Ownll pf4.75		1	70	70	70	
77½	74⅛	Owenlll pf 4		4	74	74	74	— ⅛

P - Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16	13⅛	PacASh .37a		16	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
25½	24⅛	PacGsE 1.78	8	132	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	38	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
46½	23⅛	PacPetrl .50	19	6	31	30⅛	31	+ ½
25⅛	21⅛	PacPw 1.60	9	48	23⅛	22⅛	23	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	271	16⅛	15⅛	16	
90¼	80	PacTT pf 6		z70	81	80¼	80¼	— ½
9½	4½	PaineWb .30		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	12½	PalW pfl.30		2	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	PalmBc .25	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	12	33	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		850	6	5⅛	6	— ⅛
45⅛	27	PanEP 1.90	6	235	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ 1
32⅛	10⅛	Paprcft .60b	7	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19	12	Pargas .50	7	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.04	8	4	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
23¼	15⅛	ParPen .50a	10	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Pasco Inc	35	12	11	11	11	
16⅛	11	Paylmw .27	8	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	19	PeabGa .04e	23	118	27⅛	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Penn Cent		46	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	5⅛	PennDx .20b	6	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3⅛	Penn Fruit		48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
101	72½	Penney 1.12	24	95	75½	74⅛	75⅛	+
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	44	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
113	101	PaPL pr8.70		z30	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	—
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z40	99	99	99	
65	55	PaPL pf4.50		z310	56	55⅛	55⅛	
63⅛	53	PaPL pf4.40		z170	54½	54½	54½	—
29	18⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	10	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
47⅛	35⅛	Penwl pf2.50		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	9	324	19	17⅛	19	+
45⅛	25⅛	Pennz pf1.33		36	27	25⅛	27	+
10⅛	6	PeopDrg .20	11	x14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
39⅛	28	PeopGs 2.24	6	56	28⅛	28	28⅛	+
87⅛	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	25	115	80	79⅛	79⅛	+
45⅛	29	PerkElm .22	39	68	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+
38⅛	22⅛	Pet Inc 1.35	7	10	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
31	14⅛	PeterPl 1.20	11	9	15⅛	14⅛	15	+
79	45⅛	PetrieS .40e	28	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
33	11⅛	Petrolan .36	11	44	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+
25⅛	20	Petrlm 2.10e		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
52⅛	33⅛	Pfizer .64a	27	458	45⅛	44	45⅛	+
48	33⅛	PhelpD 2.20	10	51	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+
23⅛	19⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	150	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
114	103	PhilE pf9.75		z120	106	105½	106	
135⅛	104⅛	PhilMor 1.30	23	387	120	116⅛	118⅛	—
11⅛	5½	Philip In .20	5	36	6	5⅛	6	
18⅛	11⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		2	12½	12½	12½	—
56⅛	40½	PhillPet 1.30	24	462	54	53⅛	53⅛	+
21⅛	9⅛	PhilVH .40a	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
51⅛	27⅛	Pickwik Int	15	42	29	29	29	
19⅛	15⅛	PiedNG 1.28	6	8	16⅛	15⅛	16	+
24	5⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	10	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
55	38⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	10	13	42	41⅛	41⅛	+
23⅛	14⅛	PlonNGs .84	11	23	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+
21⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .48	11	181	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+
17⅛	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	12	2	14½	14½	14½	+
34⅛	20⅛	Pittston .60b	16	36	21½	21	21½	+
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	18	39	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+
7⅛	2	Plan Rsrch	12	40	3	2⅛	3	+
19⅛	6½	Playboy .12	5	16	7	6⅛	6⅛	+
26⅛	20⅛	Plessy 1.02a	13	12	23½	23	23⅛	+
26½	18⅛	PNB 2.13e	8	9	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+
143⅛	103⅛	Polaroid .32	83	1042	114⅛	112⅛	113⅛	+
86⅛	32	Ponderosa S	46	477	49⅛	46⅛	49	+
26⅛	15⅛	PopeTa .40b	4	22	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+
16⅛	11½	Portecin .80	7	1	11½	11½	11½	—
22⅛	18½	PortGE 1.48	8	39	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27½	19½	Potlatch 1	7	8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+
14⅛	13	PotmEl 1.08	9	94	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+
60	52½	PotEl pf4.50		z420	54	53	54	+
54½	46	PotEl pf4.04		z100	48	48	48	+
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		4	35	35	35	+
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.70	6	211	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
18⅛	11	Premr pf.90		30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
120	93	ProctG 1.80	26	107	98⅛	94⅛	97	+
9½	5½	ProdRsh .10	11	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	PSA Inc	12	18	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	
24⅛	16½	PSvCol 1.20	7	41	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
25½	20½	PSvEG 1.72	9	110	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+
122½	115	PSEG pf9.62	3	z130	117⅛	117½	117½	
107	97½	PSEG pf8.08		z50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+
99⅛	95⅛	PSEG pf7.7		3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+
93½	87½	PSEG pf6.80		z50	89	89	89	—
58½	50	PSEG pf4.30		z100	55	55	55	+
20¼	17⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	18	18	18	
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	10	2	35½	35½	35½	+
15⅛	13½	PSind pf1.08		z340	14	14	14	
15	13½	PSind pf1.04		z60	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	20	PSvNH 1.64	9	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	18¼	PSvNM 1.20	7	25	19¼	18⅛	19⅛	+
4¼	3	Pubickr .24t		25	4	3⅛	4	+
6⅛	3½	Pueblol .28a		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34½	26⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	8	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—
70⅛	46⅛	Pullman 2	12	35	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+
19⅛	11⅛	PurexCp .84	8	64	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+
12⅛	5⅛	PuritFsh .28	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
60⅛	29⅛	Purolatr .88	15	27	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .72	16	59	34⅛	33⅛	34	+
44	18½	QuakStO .50	22	40	27⅛	26⅛	27	+
24	10	Questor .50	6	91	10⅛	10	10⅛	

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	32½	RalstonP .75	17	171	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+
22	6⅛	Ramad .12b	14	79	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	+
21	12½	RapdAm .50	3	110	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
62½	38½	Rapsirpf2.25		1	44	44	44	+
32⅛	21⅛	RaybstsM 1	5	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
12	7½	Raymlnt .20	11	27	10½	10	10½	+
34⅛	21⅛	Raythen .70	9	24	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+
39⅛	22⅛	RCA 1	16	661	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		11	64	63⅛	63⅛	+
2½	1⅛	viReadg 1pf		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
2½	1⅛	viReadg 2pf		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	RdgBate .25	24	118	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+
23⅛	6	Redman .12	7	143	9	8⅛	9	+
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
19⅛	10	Reed Tool	22	16	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+
30⅛	24⅛	Reeve 1.50b	5	4	29⅛	29	29	+
13⅛	8⅛	ReichCh .40	6	3	9⅛	9	9	—
10⅛	8	Reliab St .60	6	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
27⅛	13⅛	RelianEl .80	9	25	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+
76⅛	43⅛	Relian pf 3		6	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
48⅛	26	Relia pf1.60		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp	12	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+
28	17⅛	RepFinS .80	4	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
19⅛	13½	RepMtg 1.83	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
30⅛	22⅛	RepStl 1.20	5	87	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+
33⅛	22⅛	RetailCred 2	8	22	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+
52⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	23	9	38	37⅛	38	+
9⅛	6⅛	Revere Cop		21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
74	56⅛	Revlon 1.08	20	95	65⅛	63	64⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham Cp	7	89	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	17⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
46⅛	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
59⅛	41	Reyind 2.68	8	239	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
61	40⅛	Reyl pf 2.25		14	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
17⅛	12	ReynMet .40	27	59	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
60⅛	53	ReyM pf4.50		2	53	53	53	
18⅛	3	ReynSec .50	7	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16⅛	8⅛	Richrdsn .30	6	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
84⅛	63⅛	RichMil 1.16	18	17	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
22	16½	Richmnd .60	6	89	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	12⅛	RidderP .32	11	24	16⅛	16	16	
32⅛	14	RiegelTex 1	5	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	RioGran .60	4	28	10	9⅛	10	+
12⅛	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
56⅛	50	RiteAid .10	27	333	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
40	17⅛	RivianF .86	13	48	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	RoanST .18e		38	6	5⅛	6	
37⅛	18⅛	Robshaw .90	6	83	19	18⅛	18⅛	
23	17	Robrtsn 1.10	6	4	17	17	17	
37⅛	28⅛	RobinsA .22	31	120	30⅛	29	30⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	RochGs 1.24	7	55	20⅛	20	20	
25⅛	20⅛	RochTel .70	13	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
32⅛	26⅛	Rockwll 1.80	7	65	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
82⅛	63⅛	Rklnt pf4.75		9	71⅛	71	71⅛	
116	78⅛	RohmH 1.12	19	235	90	86	89⅛	
23⅛	12⅛	Rohr Ind .80	9	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36½	14⅛	Rollinsln .18	17	38	20	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	12	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	Roper Cp 1	6	21	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
34⅛	27	RorerA .76	17	120	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
33½	18⅛	Rosario .30	13	59	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	
45⅛	21	RoyCCol .64	16	107	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
46½	38⅛	RoyID 2.36e	12	121	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
		RolD fn 2.36e		30	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Royal 1.d	5	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .04e	15	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
92	74½	Rubbrd .64b	3	4	84½	83⅛	84⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Rucker Co		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	11	RussTog .70	5	309	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
44½	31	RydrSys .30	25	196	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	

S

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅛	Safeqrd Ind	7	12	4⅛	4	4	
44½	27¼	Safewy 1.40	8	61	32	31⅛	32	+
30⅛	24⅛	StJoeM 1.50	8	19	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+
17	14½	StJoLtP 1.12	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46½	31⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	5	32	31⅛	32	+
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .80e		42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
46⅛	25⅛	StRegP 1.60	11	45	43⅛	42	43	+
10⅛	6⅛	SalantCp .24	4	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
20⅛	16	SanDGs 1.20	7	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	13	25	9	8⅛	9	+
17⅛	9⅛	Sangamo .60	6	65	11	10⅛	11	+
23⅛	14	SJuan 2.19t	13	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	+
34⅛	22½	SFe In 1.60a	6	95	23½	22⅛	23⅛	+
9⅛	6⅛	SFeInd pf.50		13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
64½	43½	SanFeInt .30	28	224	63	62	62⅛	+
17⅛	14⅛	SaulRl 1.53e	9	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16	13⅛	SavanE 1.12	9	2	14	13⅛	14	+
10⅛	5⅛	SavA Stp .24	6	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	5⅛	SavODr .12e	11	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch	15	93	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	4½	Saxon Ind	4	242	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27½	5⅛	SCA Svc	6	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Schaefer Cp		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
87⅛	71⅛	ScherPlg .62	43	306	77⅛	75⅛	76⅛	
68⅛	53	SchlitzBr .64	34	43	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
119	82½	Schlmbg .60	52	239	113⅛	109	113⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	SCM Cp .40	6	31	12	11⅛	12	
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	17	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	ScotLFd .58	4	26	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	24⅛	ScotFetz 1a	11	64	30½	30	30½	
13⅛	8	ScottFor .60	6	4	9	8⅛	9	
16⅛	11⅛	ScottPap .56	10	172	14⅛	13⅛	14	
28⅛	17⅛	ScovllMf .80	7	106	17⅛	17	17	
9⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt		27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	Scud pf.31k		159	8	7⅛	8	
32⅛	21⅛	SeaCL 2.20b	4	159	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12	4½	SbdWA .55t	6	46	5	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Seagrve .25 r	5	13	9	8⅛	9	
27⅛	16½	SealPw .72b	8	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
39⅛	27½	SearleG .46	25	308	30⅛	29	29⅛	
123⅛	91⅛	SearsR 1.60	22	160	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		51	2⅛	2	2⅛	
64⅛	35⅛	Sedcolnc .08	25	29	43⅛	42⅛	43	
12⅛	7⅛	Shakspre .28	8	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
22	9⅛	Shapell .10	5	31	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
59⅛	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	11	60	53	52⅛	52⅛	
23⅛	8⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		10	16⅛	16	16	
34⅛	17⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		4	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
51⅛	33⅛	Sherw Wm 2	8	25	34⅛	34	34	
85	59⅛	Shr W pf4.40		z40	60	60	60	
10	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	SierraPc .66	6	39	12	11⅛	11⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	Signal .60b	8	287	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
48⅛	36	Signal pf2.28		2	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	Signal pf 1		1	18	18	18	
54	48½	Signode .56a	17	33	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Simm Prec	10	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	17	Simmons .88	8	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
60⅛	42⅛	SimPat .33a	49	124	56	55⅛	56	
73⅛	44⅛	Singer 2.40	9	117	48⅛	47	48	
96	58⅛	Singr pf3.50		4	62	61	62	
26⅛	16½	SkaggCo .48	14	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
60⅛	53	Skelly Oil 1	15	37	53	52⅛	52⅛	
44	18⅛	SkilCp .90a	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅛	13⅛	Skyline .24	11	217	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
34⅛	12⅛	SlaterW .40	14	36	24⅛	23⅛	24	
22⅛	14⅛	SmithAO .76	5	11	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	15	Smithlnt .22	19	113	21	19⅛	20⅛	
61⅛	46⅛	SmithKline 2	14	153	51	50⅛	51	
23	15	SmithTr .40	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Smucker .80	10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅛	12	SolaBas .56	7	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
57⅛	38⅛	SonyCp .05e	38	258	44⅛	43⅛	44	
		Sony fn.05e		10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
32	25½	SooLin 1.62e	4	5	28⅛	28	28	
10	6½	SOS Con .57	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	18⅛	SCarEG 1.43	10	40	19	18⅛	18⅛	
34⅛	20	SoJerln 1.56	8	1	20	20	20	
20	8⅛	Southdwn In	3	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅛	21⅛	Sodw pf1.80		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
38⅛	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	16	22	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
28⅛	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	8	121	21⅛	21	21⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	6	1479	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
40⅛	32⅛	SouIGE 2.08	7	7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
66⅛	43⅛	SoNRes 1.50	6	27	44	43⅛	43⅛	
45	37	SNET 2.72	8	11	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+

(Continued on Page 10)

Japan Asks Steel Firms to Cut Exports

Reduction of 25% Sought for Two Months

TOKYO, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has asked the steel industry to curtail exports by 25 percent during August and September, a spokesman said today.

He also said MITI is asking industry in general to place top priority on meeting domestic demand in the current circumstance.

The MITI statement is not an order, but a request for voluntary compliance. It is aimed at dampening domestic inflation by easing the local supply-demand relationship for a number of products. Supplies are especially tight in the steel and petrochemical derivative industries.

The MITI spokesman said the steel export cutback would involve mainly spot purchases by customers in Europe and some other locations contracted through Japanese trading companies. Products involved are primarily hot coils and ingots.

Meanwhile, Koichi Inamura, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, said that he cannot rule out the possibility of Japan taking some steps to liberalize international yen transactions even before a new world monetary agreement is implemented.

However, he said, nothing definite on this subject can be disclosed at present, as the situation is still under study.

Japan is coming under increasing pressure, both at home and abroad, to allow the yen to be used as an international settlement currency.

Mr. Inamura said the time for liberalization is not yet ripe, however. He cited fears of possible speculative currency movements and fears that Japan's domestic money management would be disrupted by such a move.

He said the Finance Ministry is still undecided over whether Japan's recent substantial balance-of-payments deficits represent only a transitional situation or whether they reflect the beginning of a longer term trend. Until this becomes clear to the authorities, a decision on the yen is not likely, he indicated.

Mr. Inamura said that although Japan's export receipts are likely to resume more active growth in coming months, payments for imports will expand at an even more rapid rate.

'Invisible' Exports From U.K. Seen Rising 10 Percent

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain's "invisible" exports may increase to 10 percent during the next 12 months, an independent committee studying the subject said today.

Earnings from shipping, air transport and tourism are expected to show the fastest growth among such exports, the committee said in its first published survey of 13 key economic sectors. The group is sponsored by member companies representing service industries and the London financial community.

Income from invisible exports is a crucial factor offsetting the deficit in Britain's trade balance. Last month, for example, Britain ran an overall trade deficit of £159 million, but earnings from invisible items reduced the deficit in the current account to an estimated £101 million.

Of the sectors surveyed, nine were more optimistic about prospects that year earlier when an initial, experimental survey was made, but not published, the committee said. Oil, shipping and brokerage interests were the most optimistic, it added. The survey was based on 500 replies, each weighted to account for the respondent's exports in relation to those of his group.

Jobless Figures In U.K. Decline During August

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain's labor market remained tight in August, figures released by the Department of Employment showed today.

The seasonally-adjusted number of unemployed persons, excluding school leavers and adult students, fell to 594,600 at mid-August from 608,900 a month earlier. The decline of 14,300 from July to August compares with a drop of 12,600 between June and July.

At the same time, the seasonally-adjusted number of vacancies for adults rose to 327,600 from 325,300.

Excluding Northern Ireland, the seasonally-adjusted number of persons without work declined to 565,600 from 578,200 a month earlier. This figure has generally declined since March, 1972, when it was about 870,000.

The long-term decline has led manufacturers to complain of shortages of skilled and unskilled labor.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Sales, Output Up in Half

Volkswagen, omitting details on how profits fared in the first half, reports that worldwide sales rose 12.5 percent to 9.2 billion deutsche marks. Foreign sales, amounting to 6.3 billion DM, were up 14.9 percent while unit sales abroad, numbering 872,000, showed a 9.7 percent gain. Overall production was up 3 percent at 1.22 million units. VW emphasizes, in a letter to shareholders, that it would be wrong to make any favorable projections for 1973 from the first-half results. New burdens on exports resulting from the end—June deutsche mark upward revaluation against those currencies floating with it and the price advantages of the floating countries in exports to Germany "will affect sales and earnings in a way that was not expected," the letter says.

Boeing Orders Declining

Boeing is experiencing a slowdown in orders for new commercial aircraft as a result of disappointing increases in airline passenger traffic, T.A. Wilson, chairman, says the company is taking a conservative outlook on the future by refraining from any investments aimed at increasing production capacity. He adds that the slowdown in aircraft orders will almost inevitably result in lower earnings for Boeing but offers no specific predictions of financial results. Mr. Wilson, who was in Japan to discuss possible joint development of a new commercial airline with the Japanese, says Boeing is approaching the development program on the assumption that a 50-50 joint venture in which both Boeing and the Japanese put up risk capital would be formed.

Matsushita Expects 16% Rise in Sales

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan expects an increase of 16 percent in sales for the year ending Nov. Managing Director Masji Hino warns that the increase in profits may not be so large, but will certainly be higher than the 3.1 percent rise recorded in the six months ended May 20. For the 1972 fiscal year, the company reported net consolidated sales of $3.97 billion and net profit of $264.63 million. The low rate of profits increase for the first half, despite a 15 percent increase in sales, reflected extraordinary charges arising out of the depreciation of Matsushita's overseas assets caused by currency changes in mid-February, Mr. Hino says. Wage costs this year have risen by about 20 percent, he adds, while some materials such as plastics, copper and silver are becoming costly and difficult to get. But Matsushita has stocks of these materials, while substitute materials are also being used. He says that the increases in costs will be largely absorbed, rather than passed on to consumers through higher prices.

Japanese Build Steel Mill in U.S.

Kawasaki Steel Corp. of Japan has joined a venture to build a small steelmaking facility in the United States. An electric furnace, capable of producing 150,000 tons of steel a year, will be built in New Orleans by Kawasaki, Yamamoto Sangyo Co. and Southern Scrap Material Co. of the United States. Plans call for the plant to begin manufacturing steel rods sometime in 1974. Earlier this year, Ataka & Co. and Kyoei Saka Ltd. announced plans to build a 150,000-ton-per-year electric furnace steel plant in New York. Kawasaki officials say that voluntary controls on exports of Japanese steel to the United States as one reason for the company's move. Kawasaki adds that it may set up a pilot company in Brazil this October with the Brazilian government and Finsider of Italy. It would be designed to produce eventually three million tons of steel a year.

Canadians Put Limit on Bid For Texasgulf

Will Accept 10 Million Shares at $29 Apiece

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (IHT).—Canada Development Corp. (CDC) said today it determined not to accept tenders for more than 10 million shares of common stock of Texasgulf Inc. in response to its offer to purchase such shares at $29 each.

CDC said a total of 8.2 million shares of Texasgulf common were tendered on or prior to today. The offer previously was extended to Friday.

CDC said that, in accordance with the terms of that extension, all of the about 7.82 million shares tendered through Aug. 17 will be purchased. If more than 10 million shares are validly tendered prior to the close of business Friday, CDC will purchase only 10 million. Shares tendered after Aug. 17 and prior to Friday will be purchased on a pro rata basis.

The consummation of the offer is presently prohibited by a temporary restraining order, obtained by Texasgulf which has alleged that the offer violated U.S. laws.

CDC, an investment company owned by the Canadian government, said if the court modifies the temporary restraining order or fails to issue a permanent injunction, certain new or additional amendments to the offer would be made.

In another sharply contested take-over bid launched by a foreign firm, Liquifin, an Italian-owned firm, has extended the deadline on its offer for 2.2 million shares of Ronson Corp. until Oct. 17.

The extension was made following a U.S. district court order on Aug. 20, denying Liquifin's motion to modify or vacate the injunction issued earlier, but which permitted Liquifin to extend the offer, pending further proceedings.

Wall Street Breaks Losing Streak

Dow Gains 12.56 In Light Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (IHT).—Stock prices snapped a five-day losing streak and registered their largest advance since July 25 today. But trading on the New York Stock Exchange remained listless.

Analysts attributed the rally to technical considerations, saying the market's deeply oversold condition promoted substantial amounts of bargain hunting and short covering.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 12.56 to 864.46. It had fallen in 13 of the 13 previous sessions and was at a 20-month low before today's rise.

Volume totaled 11.39 million shares, compared with 10.77 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the steep gain partly to continued recovery of the dollar abroad. They said the rise was further encouraged by sharply declining food commodity prices.

Blue chips and glamours led the advance. Honeywell rose 2 7/8 to 105, Upjohn 3 1/8 to 87 1/2, Burroughs 4 1/8 to 223 7/8, Disney 2 1/8 to 82 1/8, Du Pont 4 7/8 to 158 3/8 and Kodak 2 5/8 to 133 7/8.

Polaroid, rebounding from yesterday's steep loss, was up 3 5/8 at 113 3/4.

General Motors advanced 2 to 83 5/8. It reported a mid-August sales gain of 19.6 percent and affirmed that it would not be bound by any agreement reached between the United Auto Workers union and Chrysler.

Fairchild Camera gained 2-3/4 to 51 1/2, as the company resumed cash quarterly dividends with a 15-cent-per-share declaration.

Dayton Hudson slipped 7/8 to 11 5/8; it reported second-quarter net fell to 11 cents a share from 18 cents a year earlier.

Pharmaceutical stocks were strong gainers, with Marion up 3 1/4 to 36 5/8, Merck ahead 1-1/4 at 81 1/4, Robins up 1 1/4 to 30 1/4 and Abbott ahead 1/2 at 64 1/2. The issues had recently been depressed amid discussion of an upcoming Senate industry probe.

Louisiana-Pacific advanced 2-1/8 to 37 1/2. The company said it knew of no reason for the gain but noted there have recently been "three or four large brokerage houses who have put out favorable reports on us."

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed somewhat higher in light trading. The index advanced 0.07 to 22.81.

Syntex, the most actively traded issue, rose 6 1/4 to 92 1/8 after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 80 cents a share, compared with 68 cents in the year-ago period. The firm also repeated a previous projection that fiscal 1974 earnings would be about $4 a share, compared with $3.41 in the year just ended.

The NASDAQ industrial average closed up 1.15 at 96.97.

Bond prices closed strong in active trading, with most of the activity concentrated in the government sector.

In governments, gains ranged to a full point among the longer-dated issues, with smaller gains seen in the shorter maturities. Treasury bills also moved ahead strongly, with gains of up to 15 basis points in all three new issues.

Gains in the corporate sector ranged to 1/2 point among new issues.

Conditions in the money markets remained fairly tight, however, with federal funds trading between 10 3/4 and 11 percent for most of the session.

Signal Hits 'Major' Oil Find; Tries to Thwart Take-Over

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—A group led by Signal Oil & Gas, a unit of Signal Cos., confirmed today a "major commercial field" in the British North Sea and estimated production at over 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

Signal has used the possibility of such a find to discourage shareholders from accepting a takeover bid by a Canadian investment company.

In that contested bid, Cemp Investments Ltd., of Canada, and Signal said today they agreed to sign a stipulation in their legal battle over Cemp's right to make a tender offer for Signal shares.

The stipulation calls for Cemp to extend its tender offer to Aug. 31 from Aug. 24. Cemp also agreed not to buy any shares offered until Sept. 11.

Signal said, meanwhile, it plans to continue seeking a preliminary injunction against the offer. A hearing on Signal's request is set for Sept. 7.

Earlier this week, citing everything from possible anti-trust violations to infractions of major league baseball rules, Signal sued in federal court here to enjoin the group of international investors from proceeding with its offer to buy up to 1.5 million shares of the Beverly Hills-based conglomerate.

Signal, which has interests in trucks, aerospace, and oil and gas properties, charged that the tender offer is an attempt to gain control of the company and disrupt its previously proposed merger into United Aircraft Corp.

The offer for Signal stock at $23 a share was made earlier this month by Cemp, John Loeb, a senior partner of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., which is the adviser for the offer, and a number of companies and individuals in England, France and the United States.

The investment group making the bid said it already owned 903,769 Signal shares, or about 4.2 percent of the 19.7 million outstanding. If all 1.5 million shares sought were tendered and accepted, the group would own more than 10 percent of the company's shares and be the largest shareholder, Signal said.

Signal's suit charges that in addition to the shares mentioned in the offer, Loeb, Rhoades has recommended and managed the purchase of at least an additional 300,000 Signal shares for its customers, that these purchases are continuing, and that these additional shares would probably be used to support the defendants' bid to control Signal.

Signal alleged that the defendants are continuing to plan further tender offers "or other devices to seize control of Signal," while denying such an intent to the public and to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The suit also alleged that acquisition of control or even a large interest in Signal by non-U.S. citizens could jeopardize high-security defense contracts of its Garrett Corp. subsidiary, and possibly cause a loss or reduction of Federal Maritime Act subsidies to American President Lines Ltd., of which Signal owns about 46 percent.

Signal asked the court to permanently enjoin the defendants from making any tender offer for Signal shares or from voting any shares acquired before the present offer. The company also requested the court to bar the defendants from any solicitation of proxies regarding the merger into United Aircraft and to require them to withdraw the stock offer and return the shares already tendered.

U.S. to Show Trade Surplus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—The government is preparing to publish figures showing that the U.S. merchandise trade surplus totaled about $100 million in July.

The detailed figures will not be announced by the Commerce Department until tomorrow morning, but administration officials said the figures "look good" and support the idea that the nation appears to be pulling out of its trade deficit on a month-to-month basis.

After scoring a $196.3 million surplus in April, the nation's trade balance slipped into a $157.9 million deficit in May and a $15.5 million deficit in June.

Abu Dhabi Ready to Stop Sales to U.S.

Arab Producers to Seek Joint Oil Policy

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Foreign ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) plan to meet in Kuwait Sept. 4 to consider a draft plan for a common oil policy in the Middle East conflict, Cairo radio reported today.

"The use of Arab oil as a weapon in the battle against Israel is the only item on the conference agenda," the broadcast said.

OAPEC is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Bahrein, Egypt, Syria and Algeria.

Cairo radio said the foreign ministers will submit the outcome of the conference to OAPEC heads of state, who will be attending the summit parley of non-aligned nations in Algiers.

Arab oil producers reportedly are ready to announce an indefinite suspension of oil production boosts originally programmed to cope with future U.S. energy needs. This is designed to pressure Washington away from its support of Israel.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan, ruler of Abu Dhabi and president of the United Arab Emirates Federation of the Persian Gulf, called for an Arab summit "devoted exclusively to discussing the use of Arab oil as a political weapon."

The summit, he said in an interview with the Beirut magazine Al Hawadess, should draw up a collective oil policy "binding on all Arab states."

He also announced that he had already warned Washington that it may face a total Arab oil shutdown if it continues to support Israel against the Arab countries.

"The Americans have recently asked me about my position on the energy crisis and whether we will cut off oil supplies to the West," Sheikh Zaid said.

"I told them as Arabs and Moslems we deal on the basis of meeting the good deed with a better deed and the bad with worse. We don't want the United States to support us against Israel, but we want it to be impartial, completely neutral... otherwise the United States will have to take the consequences."

Sheikh Zaid said he is ready to cut off oil supplies to the United States if the Arab oil producing nations agreed on a collective move in this direction. "I will do it and I wouldn't be secretive or apologetic about it," he added.

Western-owned oil companies handle 85 percent of Abu Dhabi's one-million-barrel-a-day production.

Sheikh Zaid said he is strongly against nationalization. "If we lose the Western companies we will also lose in addition to the technical know-how the positions from which we can make our voice heard in the West," he said.

Standard Oil of California would not have issued its recent directive that urged shareholders to press for closer U.S. relations with Arabs if the company had no interests in the Arab world, he added.

Supplies in U.S. Are Tight; Prices, Shortages on Rise

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—For nearly three years, purchasing agents—the people who buy the equipment and supplies used by corporations—thrived in a buyers' market, where they could pick and choose among suppliers and bargain for the lowest prices. But in recent months, the market has reversed itself, and purchasers have been thrust into the tightest supply squeeze in recent memory.

That means higher prices for business and perhaps shortages of some supplies for the short run. It eliminates the bargaining power of purchasers, who, through their corporate penny pinching, sometimes have been a more important curb on inflation than price controls. And it means that businesses are having less to say about the delivery time—and the quality—of the goods they purchase.

Further, despite indications that the economy may turn down later this year, purchasers at a wide range of companies—many operating at full throttle—figure they will feel the supply pinch for months to come. "There isn't any question in my mind that the pendulum has swung back to a sellers' market, as opposed to the buyers' market that we had for about 30 months," says one purchasing agent.

These days, most purchasers report they are buying supplies wherever they can get them at whatever price necessary.

One major reason for the crunch, of course, is increased demand, fueled by an inflated economy. "You have no bargaining power at all as long as the supplier's production capacity is all booked," says another agent.

The National Association of Purchasing Management agrees. The trade group reports that half its members were operating at capacity last month, but it worries that the "very high and perhaps unhealthy pace" of business is leading to "frustrating distortions and dislocations" in the economy.

In addition to the current inflationary pressures, purchasers also must wrestle with shortages of many key supplies, including steel, paper and fuel. Thus Koppers Co.—which produces chemicals, plastics and building materials—fears market conditions will limit it to only 80 percent of its benzene requirement for this year. Koppers is paying some 50 percent more for benzene than it did last year, but even at that, it remains scarce.

Heavy demand has wiped out buyers' abilities to force prompt delivery of items. One purchasing agent reports that the best delivery time for pumps is 30 weeks—triple the year-ago time; for rubber packing materials, it is at least double last year's wait.

The back-up also means that purchasers pretty much have to take what they can get. One engineering company used to return the flawed forgings it would receive from suppliers. "Now we correct the defects in our own shop at our own expense," a spokesman says. "You can't afford to send a piece back, because you would have to wait too long for the defective piece to be replaced."

Stock Prices Hit '73 Low in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the London Stock Exchange sank to their lowest level of the year today as the Financial Times 30-share industrial index dropped 1.4 points to 414.2. The previous 1973 low was 414.9.

After opening 1.9 points above yesterday's close, the index retreated as prices drifted slowly downwards. Brokers said investors were awaiting the outcome of talks between the government and union leaders on the nation's anti-inflation program.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 23, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (S per £)..	2.4852	2.4655	— 5.75
Belg. fr. (A)....	38.25	38.21	
Belg. fr. (B)....	37.225	37.73	+18.25
Deutsche mark..	2.4835	2.4773	+30.90
Dane krone.....	5.79	5.80	+30.48
Escudo.....	23.25	23.125	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.38	4.335	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.3433	4.3263	+17.87
Guilder.....	2.7055	2.701	+19.89
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	594.5	597.0	
Lira (B).....	571.0	571.5	+ 2.11
Peseta.....	56.76	56.735	
Schilling.....	18.2	18.17	+27.88
Ster. krona.....	4.215	4.19	+14.18
Swiss franc.....	3.0575	3.0375	+35.45
Yen.....	265.15	265.33	+16.15

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Company Reports

Anderson-Clayton

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	186.8	172.2
Profits (millions)..	a0.54	4.05
Per Share	0.08	0.60
Year		
Revenue (millions).	695.0	609.4
Profits (millions)..	a15.10	17.20
Per Share	2.32	2.61

a. After extraordinary charge of $4.5 million.

Broadway-Hale

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	222.0	195.6
Profits (millions)..	5.65	4.70
Per Share	0.28	0.23
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	438.0	380.9
Profits (millions)..	10.77	8.94
Per Share	0.53	0.42

Fed. Dept. Stores

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	654.7	581.8
Profits (millions)..	16.1	14.9
Per Share	0.36	0.34
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	1,281.2	1,123.6
Profits (millions)..	37.6	30.4
Per Share	0.85	0.69

Grant (W.T.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972*
Revenue (millions).	456.5	378.2
Profits (millions)..	2.04	1.95
Per Share	0.14	0.13
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	836.6	696.9
Profits (millions)..	—3.71	0.37
Per Share	—0.26	0.01

*Earnings restated.

Britain's Share Of EEC Budget Increasing to 11%

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain's share of the Common Market's 6.08 billion units-of-account (about $8.15 billion) budget for next year rises to 11 percent from 8.8 percent of the revised 1973 budget, while West Germany's share, the biggest, drops to 28.5 from 29 percent.

These shifts, shown in EEC papers published today, result mainly from the phasing-in of payments from the three new EEC members. In 1973, they were required to pay only 45 percent of their normal share. In 1974, this fraction rises to 56 percent and it will reach 100 percent in 1978.

The shares of all the old members go down in 1974: France's to 24.1 from 24.7 percent, Italy's to 18.3 from 19.2 percent, the Netherlands' to 9.1 from 9.4 percent, Belgium's to 7 from 7.3 percent and Luxembourg's to 0.17 from 0.18 percent.

For the new members, the shares go up: Denmark's to 1.4 from 1.1 percent and Ireland's to 0.35 from 0.28 percent.

The actual amounts all countries will spend will rise, however, if the 6.08-billion-unit budget is adopted. For, as reported yesterday, it is 12 percent higher than the 5.42-billion-unit revised 1973 budget, which itself has not been fully adopted by the Council of Ministers.

Unless Crop Expectations Are Wrong

U.S. Farm Chief Rejects Curbs on Exports

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (WP).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said yesterday that the government would continue to oppose export controls on feed grain unless the corn crop expectation for this year should drop to 5.5 billion bushels, 160 million bushels below the current forecast.

In a wide-ranging interview, he said that "at this juncture, I don't see any chance of final prospects (for corn) deteriorating that much."

He predicted that by the end of the calendar year farm and food prices will be lower, with wheat and corn down 15 to 20 percent from recent high marks.

Mr. Butz also flatly rejected export controls on cotton, insisting that "the textile people asking for controls are exactly like the wheat millers: They don't know how to operate in a free price economy. They say: 'We want you to protect our supply,' when they really mean 'We want a lower price for the raw product'."

In crisp language, Mr. Butz said that if U.S. textile manufacturers appeal for export controls on the basis of assuring cheaper prices for consumers, he will suggest removal of "voluntary" import quotas on competing items from the Far East.

The Agriculture Department, in a formal statement issued yesterday by Assistant Secretary Carroll G. Brunthaver, said there would be no export controls on cotton "short of some unforeseen disaster" to this year's growing crops.

Mr. Butz had some tart words for large grain companies "who talk about free enterprise," but who now press for export controls: 'Why do they want controls? Because they have contracts (to sell wheat) on which they haven't covered themselves. And they figure if there are export controls, they can buy what they need at a lower price."

Met With Foreign Buyers

Although he flatly ruled out controls—barring a new sharp drop in crop expectations—he acknowledged that he has met informally with Japanese, Russian, European, Canadian and Chinese buyers and suppliers to discourage excessive stockpiling and to work out mutual problems.

The "U.S. commitment not to permit starvation anywhere in the world still holds," Mr. Butz said. This means that the United States will set aside adequate rice, feed grains, cotton, and other products to take care of "humanitarian" as well as national security needs, he promised.

Mr. Butz has been under pressure to consider export controls, or some form of allocation, to protect supplies for domestic consumption and reduce consumer price pressures at home.

He conceded that "in the short run, if we limit exports of agricultural products, we would reduce food prices here." But he argued that in the long run it would be bad policy. Curtailment of exports after years of trying to develop markets abroad "tends to destroy our credibility, and encourages foreign customers to develop new supply lines," he said.

Mr. Butz and Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz also wish to promote farm exports, which contribute heavily to restoring the U.S. balance of payments.

Farm Exports Rocket

Total farm exports in fiscal 1973 ending June 30 rocketed to $13.9 billion, up 60 percent from fiscal 1972.

Mr. Butz points out that the overall U.S. trade deficit of $3 billion in fiscal 1973 would have been closer to $9 billion without the substantial surplus rung up by agricultural products.

Another View

"Let me point out that we are substantial importers of energy right now," he said, "and the best way to pay for it is in agricultural products. One bushel of wheat buys twice the amount of imported oil it did a year ago."

Mr. Butz rested the case for or against export controls entirely on the crop outlook here.

However, Cost of Living Council director John T. Dunlop told a press conference yesterday that President Nixon's July 18 speech, which also mentioned heavy foreign demand as a possible trigger for export controls, is still "government policy" so far as he is concerned.

The corn crop, which Mr. Butz said could cause a reversal of his present position, was estimated Aug. 1 at 5.66 billion bushels, down from the 5.88 billion forecast in July.

Mr. Butz expressed confidence that the corn crop would turn out well. "As it gets closer to harvest," he said, "I expect it to have a dampening effect on price."

But if the corn crop should turn out to be as small as 5.5 billion bushels, he said, "I would with great reluctance have to reexamine my position on export controls. At that level, if we didn't control exports, it would mean higher livestock prices."

Catapults to 2d Biggest Supplier

U.S. '73 Sales to China Put at $900 Million

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Official American sources here have estimated that the United States will do more than $900 million worth of trade with China this year and move from the bottom of the list of countries trading with China two years ago to second behind Japan.

This remarkable performance will result mainly from the extraordinary orders from the Chinese for American grain, cotton and other agricultural products.

Up-to-date figures and prices paid are not available, and, in the case of some orders, information is not specific as to delivery year. If deals so far not known come to light embracing 1973 delivery, the trade total could reach $1 billion.

In addition to earlier orders partly delivered last year and partly this year, China recently has ordered from the United States 3,183,000 tons of wheat, 630,000 tons of corn, 950,000 tons of soybeans and 430,000 bales of cotton. Much of the cargos involved in these orders will be delivered this year, leading to a rough estimate of $700 million to $800 million worth of agricultural goods for 1973.

Also, U.S. exports such as the Boeing-707 aircraft, scrap steel and machinery and the still small-scale U.S. imports from China make up the present estimated $900 million in trade.

The most striking aspect of U.S. trade with China is the country's need for food grains. This is reflected by the heavy orders of grain not only from the United States but also from Canada and Australia. Peking has on order from Canada 2.5 million tons of wheat and from Australia, a million tons.

Thus China has doubled its food grain imports from two years ago. This appears to be the result of last year's poor harvests and the doubtful prospects that prevailed early this year with regard to food grain production resulting in the precautionary orders for imports.

Good Harvest Seen

Actually, specialists here now believe China's grain harvest this year will be reasonably good. Depending on weather and other factors for the remainder of the year, output could be in the range of 240 to 245 million tons.

China's grain output so far this year has been characterized by a good harvest of early wheat but the rice harvest was down because of excessive rainfall.

With foreign grains and cotton at abnormally high prices, China is spending an enormous amount of its foreign exchange on food grain imports this year and, with its population increasing by an estimated 15 million a year, the prospects are that it will have to continue buying food grains on a considerable scale for some time.

Exchange Reduced

No figures are available yet on the cost of the agricultural imports China is buying, but payments inevitably must reduce the amount of foreign exchange it has for industrial goods.

There are indications that China is intensifying efforts to push exports in an effort to earn the exchange for import needs. Reports that domestic consumption of manufactured items is being cut down through a system whereby permits are required before individuals can buy such things as bicycles, sewing machines and watches could mean a policy of conserving resources for export.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	8	220	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
50¼	29¾	SouRy 1.72	8	17	33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅜
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	7	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
52¼	14½	Southld .24b	11	62	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
11⅞	7⅝	SwstFor .20	4	25	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	+ ½
14⅞	10½	SwstPSv .62	10	27	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
30½	15½	SperryHut 1	4	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	17	601	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ 1⅛
19	11	Sprague El	10	33	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ 1
15⅛	11½	SpringM .60	6	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	47	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
114⅛	89¼	Squibb 1.56	27	105	92¾	91⅞	92	+ 1¼
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	14	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
24¼	22	StPrScc .16c		15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
55¾	46½	StBrand 1.73	14	34	47¾	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅝
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z100	52½	52½	52½	
56⅞	34	StBPaint .25	41	28	46	45¼	46	+ 1
90	61¼	StdOilCal 3	8	236	63½	62¾	62⅞	+ ⅜
91½	76½	StOilInd 2.68	12	187	77¾	76⅝	77⅜	+ ⅝
117½	84½	StOilOh 2.70	25	131	110¾	109½	109½	+ 1
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z60	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
9¼	6⅝	StPress .15e	6	47	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
11⅞	9⅞	StPrudnl .66	10	3	10	10	10	
20¼	13	Standex .40	6	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
16¼	8¾	Stanray .60	6	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
25	16¼	Starrett 1	6	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28	23⅛	StatMI 2.48e	8	40	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
14	12	StatMS .47e		48	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
49¾	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	14	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛	+ ½
10¾	7⅛	Storchi .48b	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	31⅝	SterDrug .60	27	258	33¼	32⅝	32¾	+ 1¼
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	6	36	26	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
35⅝	25½	StewWa 1.85	8	7	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ¼
21¾	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	20	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	4	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	StoneCon .30	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	8	15	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅝
15⅞	7⅝	StridRite .65	8	1	9	9	9	
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	22	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ½
41⅞	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		37	27	27	27	— ¼
17⅞	2⅞	SuavSh .10p	6	32	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	9	13	19½	19	19	— ⅜
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	7	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	11	15	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
48⅝	38⅝	Sun O pf2.25		56	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅛	Sunboam .90	12	33	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	11	70	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	Sunshne Mn	141	28	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	SupValu .76	6	12	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
253	212½	Supr Oil 1.40	67	10	225	220	220	— 1½
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	10	57	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅞	Survey 2.95e		53	22	21½	22	+ ⅝
19	13½	Sutro 1.62e	8	24	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅞	7½	Swank .68a	7	12	8	8	8	+ ¼
37⅞	20¼	Sybron .72	13	102	24⅞	24	24½	+ ¾
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		13	43¾	43¼	43⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	7⅝	Systron Don	8	16	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
T								
58⅞	22	Tatl Brd .60	10	8	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
20	9½	Talcott .27p		5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
11¾	5	Talley .43r	4	53	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	18⅝	TampaE .88	10	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
46⅞	15⅞	Tandy Corp	10	80	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	58	10⅛	10	10	
20¼	9⅞	Technicon	22	12	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
53⅞	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	20	51	39	37⅞	39	+ 1
19¾	4⅛	Telecor .24c	7	9	7	6½	7	+ ½
20½	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	5	50	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
78	64½	Teledyn pf 6		1	66	66	66	+ ½
34½	11¼	Teleprompt	16	668	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
6⅛	2¾	Telex Cp		82	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	19¾	Tennco 1.36	7	287	20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅜	Tennco wt A		42	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
112¼	75¾	Tennc pf5.50		22	76½	75¾	76½	+ ¾
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	7	70	26¼	24¾	26¼	+ 1
43⅛	28¼	Texaco 1.72	7	724	29⅝	28⅞	29½	+ ⅞
61¼	28⅛	TexETr 1.58	11	183	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	6	67	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Texasglf .60	18	233	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ¼
27½	16¾	Texasind 1b	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
111⅞	83	TexInst .56	35	269	104¾	102½	103⅝	+ 2¼
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	18	149	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
24	16⅜	TexPLd .54c	14	6	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	13	119	28⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
31⅛	11¼	Texfi Ind	4	25	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
34⅞	16½	Textror .96	7	54	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
44½	23¼	Textr pf2.08		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
34¼	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ½
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	6	11	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
101¼	79¾	ThmBet 1.28	28	7	92½	92	92⅛	— ¼
21⅞	10¾	Thomin .40b	7	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
24¼	12¾	ThomsJW 1	6	30	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
12	6¾	ThriftyD .37	7	15	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
28¼	18½	TI Corp 1.40	6	22	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
39¼	23	TidwatM .52	13	21	29	28¾	29	+ ½
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	7	27	31	30½	30⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .30	11	40	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
47⅞	32½	Timkn 1.80a	6	25	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ¼
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	116	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
24¾	12	TodShp .20p	416	7	12½	12¼	12½	
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	21	25¾	25⅝	25½	
45	17⅜	ToolRh 1.14t	13	124	24¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ¾
17½	7½	ToolRol .40b	8	17	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
69½	36¾	TrancCo .96	11	2	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
43	26	TranUn 1.44	11	182	31⅛	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	188	19¾	19	19¼	+ ½
29¼	19⅝	TWA pf.50k		5	21⅞	21⅝	21½	+ ½
15¼	6¾	TranWd Fin	4	15	7	6¾	6¾	
17⅞	10¾	Transr .55b	9	190	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
23¼	18⅛	TraInc 1.21e		6	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
15	8¼	Transcn .43	6	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	26½	Travelers 1		128	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
53¾	36¾	Travelr pf 2		3	40	40	40	
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	15	788	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.80e		34	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	32	TriCn pf2.50		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
37	26½	Tri SMs2.81e	9	20	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	Triangin .80	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
21	12	TriangP .20	4	10	14½	14½	14½	
25⅞	16	Trinityln .56	8	44	18⅝	17¾	18	+ ¼
57⅞	16	Tropicana	26	102	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ½
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	46	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		9	63	62¾	63	+ ½
15¾	11⅞	TucsonG .84	8	60	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	TwenCe .10e	7	42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
25¼	11⅞	TylerCp .20	4	29	14⅛	14	14	
U								
34⅛	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	348	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅝
22¾	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	15	16	15⅞	16	
21⅜	11¾	UMC Ind .84	6	22	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
55¾	44⅛	UnNV 1.69e	7	13	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅞
49⅞	35⅜	U Camp 1.40	15	112	49¾	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅜
51¾	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	8	284	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	12	23	22¾	23	
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	12	16	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅝	Un Elec 1.28	11	75	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	4⅛	Un Fidelity	3	62	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	32½	UnOCal 1.60	8	119	34	33¼	34	+ 1⅛
54¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		25	47½	46⅞	47	+ ⅝
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.16	10	47	56	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
40	23¼	Unionam .84	8	45	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
16	10⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	159	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
106½	96¼	Uniryal pf 8		z90	98	97	97	
7⅛	1½	Unishops		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
46¼	25¾	Unit Air 1.80	5	123	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	6	Unit Brands	7	38	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
10	7¼	Unit Cp .72c		42	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
15	6¾	UnitFin Cal	5	27	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	18	23	22½	22½	— ¼
34⅛	28¼	Utilum 2.24	7	3	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
9⅝	5	Unitind .34	4	13	5¼	5	5	— ¼
32⅞	10⅝	Unitinn .10	10	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
28⅝	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	7	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	7	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅞	12⅜	UnRefng .32	5	30	13	12¾	13	
44¾	37⅝	USFldG 2.40	10	77	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ¼
39½	25	USFor 6.07e		17	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	14¼	US Frgt 1.40	8	76	17½	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅞
27¾	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	67	21	20¼	21	+ ⅞
30⅞	23¾	USGy pf1.80		5	24	24	24	
25¼	7½	USHome .16	4	104	8	7¾	8	
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	4	125	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	17	7	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅞	US Rlty 1.36	14	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	61	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
35	26¾	USSteel 1.60	7	168	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
23	11⅜	USTobac .76	9	27	13¼	12¾	13	
23⅞	17⅜	UniTel 1.04	10	x106	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	UniTel wt		8	3	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30	22¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		x3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
34⅛	26⅜	UnTel pf1.50		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
13⅝	6⅜	Unitrode Cp	10	29	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.64	6	7	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .12e	13	455	19¾	16¾	18¾	— ⅜
104¾	72¼	Upjohn .88	42	259	87¾	84½	87½	+ 3⅛
16½	10¼	UrisBld .20p		140	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
33½	21¾	USLIFE Cp	14	194	29½	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅞
14⅛	10⅞	USLInc .61e		13	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
23¾	15	USM slp .60	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33¼	26¼	USM pf2.10		1	28	28	28	+ ½
46⅞	39⅛	Utah Inl .44	28	74	44¼	43¾	44	
38½	34⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	9	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	23	UV Ind 1a	5	51	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	20¼	UV In pfl.26	3	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ½
V								
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	16	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	9½	VCA Cp .44	7	54	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
34⅞	23½	Veeder 1.60	6	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	VendoCo .40	9	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
17	7	Venice .20b	6	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
15¾	14	VestSec .74e		29	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	39	212	26¾	24¾	26⅜	+ 1⅝
34¼	20	VF Corp .64	11	3	22	21¾	22	+ ½
20	9	Viacom Inl	17	19	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
18¾	9½	VictCmp .50	10	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	95	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z10	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ½
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z150	99	98	98	
104⅝	96	VE 72 pf7.72		z20	97½	97½	97½	— 1
100	90½	VaEP pf7.20		z250	92½	92	92	— ½
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z20	65½	65½	65½	— 1
67¼	60	VaEP pf4.80		z20	61	61	61	
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	8	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	7	4	16	16	16	— ¼
28½	23¼	VulMat 1.40	7	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
13⅛	8	VWR Un .48	7	18	12	11½	12	+ ½
W								
58	56	WabR pf4.50		z30	50	50	50	
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	7	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
96⅞	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅜
33⅝	21⅜	WacRl 2.50e	9	23	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	15½	Walgreen 1	7	21	15½	15⅜	15½	
25⅞	14¾	Wall Bus .45	12	3	18	16	18	— ⅛
78¾	11⅞	WallMur .60	4	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
34⅞	14¾	WalXart Str	25	8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
33½	12	Wang Labs	23	58	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ½
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
20½	12	Warnaco .80	5	17	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
39⅜	11	WrnCom .40	4	66	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
133⅜	50	WrnC pf4.25		3	52¼	51¾	51¾	+ ½
54⅞	42¼	WarnL .72a	25	642	44⅛	43	43⅞	+ ⅜
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	10	17	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	WashGs 1.88	6	5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
19¼	14⅜	WashStl .88	5	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	13	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
41¾	16⅝	Watkin Jhns	13	14	20⅛	20	20⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	WayGos .60	8	11	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		11	4⅛	4	4	
9⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
11¼	7	Weathrd .40		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Webb Del E	4	27	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	9	WellMcL .54	4	8	9½	9	9½	+ ½
21¾	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	7	5	13½	13⅝	13⅜	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
29½	19⅝	WellFgo .96	9	25	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
25⅞	18½	WllFM 2.12e	8	25	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	WescoF .23r	5	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
25⅝	17⅛	WestelTr .75	7	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
63½	58⅞	WIPP pf4.50		z20	58⅞	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19	WtPlPep 2a	7	34	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	6½	WnAirL .15r	7	95	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	49	27¼	27	27	
14½	6¾	Wn Pac Ind	7	36	7	6¾	6⅞	
49½	15¾	WUnion 1.40	9	499	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
99	49½	WnUn pf4.60		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
110¼	52	WnUn pf4.90		6	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅜
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	380	34¾	34	34⅝	+ ½
28	19⅝	Wstvco 1.05	13	122	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ½
71	44¼	Weyerhs .86	15	365	70	67⅞	70	+ 2⅝
62	48¾	Wyhr pf2.75		134	60¼	58½	60	+ 1¼
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	12	22	14⅛	14	14⅛	
21⅝	11¾	WheelPitt St	6	11	14¼	14	14⅛	
64¼	58	WhelPit pf 6		z210	59	58	58	
53½	48½	WhelPit pf 5		z110	49½	48⅝	48⅝	
37⅞	23⅝	Whirlpool .80	14	227	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅜
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	51	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
41½	34	WhtC pfC 3		1	35½	35½	35½	
16	8⅛	White Motor	8	297	10¾	10	10½	+ ¼
7¾	3⅛	Whittaker	9	137	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	16	WickesCrp 1	7	31	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
8	5¾	WiebltSt .25b	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47⅞	17⅞	WillRoss .48	12	25	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	39	Williams Co	10	56	44	43	43	— ½
35¼	19	Wms Co wt		81	26	25⅛	25¼	+ ½
50	35¼	Wms C pf.80		20	40	40	40	
41¾	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	14	17	30⅛	30	30	— ⅜
48⅞	35¼	WinnDx B		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
27½	4⅝	Winnebago	8	582	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
25½	21⅝	WisEl P 1.72	9	13	23	22¼	23	+ ⅝
114¾	105⅝	WisE pf8.90		z50	107	106½	106½	
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z50	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	16	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
24⅞	16¼	WitcoCh .98	6	21	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	WolvW .05p	33	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
19⅝	11¼	Wometco .48	9	10	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	19⅜	Wolwth 1.20	7	97	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
47½	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		2	32¾	32½	32⅝	— 1
7⅛	4⅛	World Arwy	13	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
68½	57¼	Wrigley 2.40	12	4	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¼
17½	10	Wurlitzr .80	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
11¾	4	Wyly Corp		40	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
X								
170	139½	XeroxCo .88	43	535	150⅛	147½	150⅛	+ 3¾
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	76	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Y								
14⅞	9¼	YngSDr .20e	10	8	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
Z								
43¼	16¾	ZaleCorp .72	8	47	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	21	Zapata Corp	5	116	21⅝	20½	21	— ¼
79¾	9	Zayre Corp	4	18	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
56	33¾	ZenithR 1.52	11	194	25	35¾	36	+ ⅞
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	39	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

Closing prices on Aug. 23, 1973

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.68	4.78
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.18	4.58
Incom	3.60	3.93
Insur	7.78	8.53
Advisrs	4.10	4.48
Aetna F	8.14	8.90
Aetna Shr	13.44	14.69
Afuture F	9.59	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.62	.68
Allstate	12.45	13.33
Alpha	12.70	13.88
Amcap	4.62	5.05
Am Diver	9.02	9.86
Am Eqity	4.38	4.80
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.31	7.99
Incme	8.14	8.90
Invest	7.71	8.43
Speci	7.42	8.11
Stock	7.21	7.88
Am Grth	5.68	6.21
Am Insin	4.66	5.09
Am Invs	4.61	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.93	8.63
AmN Gth	2.22	2.43
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.62	5.06
Grwth	7.60	8.33
Incme	6.83	7.55
Fd Inv	7.37	8.08
Vent.	8.34	9.14
Wash N	11.52	12.62
Astron	3.68	4.02
Audex Fd	7.78	8.50
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.53	4.92
Fnd B	6.83	7.42
Stock	5.58	6.10
Scien	4.00	4.35
BLV Grth	13.91	11.93
Babson	10.86	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.99	7.44
Bayrk Gr	5.62	5.98
Beacn Hll	8.73	N.L.
Beacn In	10.64	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.56	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.98	4.35
Bondsik	4.66	5.09
Bost Fdn	9.37	10.24
Brwn Fd	3.25	3.55
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.48	13.67
Caldn	21.54	23.59
Divid	3.53	3.87
NatW S	9.68	10.60
NY Vnt	10.62	11.63
Burnh Fd	9.52	N.L.
CG Fund	9.86	10.66
Cap Trin	10.93	11.95
Centry Sh	13.13	14.35
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.19	11.14
Bond	8.87	9.69
Com St	1.25	1.37
Grwth	5.09	5.56
Incom	6.59	7.23
Speci	1.74	1.90
Vent	8.30	9.07
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.18	8.94
Frt Cap	5.15	5.63
Shrhld	6.92	7.56
Speci	5.70	6.23
Chemicl	10.39	11.36
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.20	10.05
Equty	3.16	3.45
Fund	9.59	10.48
Grwth	5.92	6.47
Incom	9.47	10.35
Vent	3.17	3.46
Colu Grth	11.29	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.06	1.15
Cwlth C	1.34	1.44
Comp Gr	6.51	7.11
Comp Cp	4.67	5.14
Comp Bd	8.03	8.73
Comp Fd	7.15	7.77
Concord	8.98	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.62	11.12
Constel G	5.23	5.68
Cont Mut	7.37	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.07	7.29
Ctry Cap	12.52	13.54
Crn WDiv	5.37	5.87
Crn WDal	6.02	6.58
Dallas Fd	3.21	
Davge Fd	8.61	N.L.
deVegh	55.43	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.24	10.10
Delaw	9.03	9.87
Delta	4.59	5.02
Dir Cap	4.87	5.34
Dodg Cox	14.67	N.L.
Drexel	9.92	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.21	11.19
Equit	3.71	3.97
Levge	14.30	15.67
Spl Inc	7.24	7.93
Third C	9.79	10.73
E&E Fd	3.17	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.87	7.53
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.20	10.16
Grwth	13.90	15.19
Incom	5.84	6.38
Speci	6.98	7.63
Stock	12.39	13.54
Ebrstdt	9.95	10.87
EDIE Spl	21.74	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.53	8.23
Eq Pro	2.96	3.23
Fd Am	7.21	7.88
Egret Gt	11.95	12.99
Elfun Tr	15.83	
Emer Sec	3.58	3.92
Energy	11.14	N.L.
Fairfid	7.82	8.55
Farm Bu	9.27	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.15	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.62	9.42
Capit	11.28	12.33
Contfd	7.00	
Conv	6.91	7.22
Dstny	6.09	
Essex	10.24	
Evrst	10.57	11.55
Fidel	15.07	16.47
Puritn	8.86	9.68
Salem	3.96	4.33
Trend	23.35	25.52
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.10	N.L.
Indust	4.25	N.L.
Incom	5.38	N.L.
Vent	4.01	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.89	11.93
Fst Investors:		
Disco	unavail	
Grwth	unavail	
Stock	unavail	
Fst Mutl	8.37	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	8.88	N.L.
Ird Fd	10.53	N.L.
Iol Fd	7.76	N.L.
Twen F	5.92	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.39	4.80
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.63	12.71
Mutal	8.67	9.48
Speci	10.96	11.98
Foursq	8.51	9.30
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.49	8.21
Grwth	7.29	7.99
Utils	4.85	5.32
Incom	1.84	2.02
US Gov	9.58	10.50
Capit	4.53	4.96
Equit	4.23	4.64
Frkln Lfe	11.39	12.45
FdF Dep	8.97	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.65	9.45
Impac	7.59	8.33
Ind Trd	10.80	11.80
Pilot	7.33	8.01
Galawy	7.17	7.75
GE S& S	35.10	
Gen Sec	6.25	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.48	5.99
Balan	7.51	8.21
Com St	10.60	11.57
GrthFd A	4.19	4.58
Grth Ind	19.82	N.L.
Guard M	22.13	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.91	4.27
Grwth	6.71	7.34
Incom	5.93	6.48
H&C Fd	10.28	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.62	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.96	8.70
Hedge	5.21	
Heritge	1.68	1.84
Hor Man	18.31	19.47
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.93	4.30
Incom	3.93	4.26
Trus sh	12.34	13.49
Trus un	3.33	
Imp Cap	9.40	10.27
Imp Gth	7.13	7.79
IncF Am	12.47	13.65
IncF Bos	5.98	6.55
Industry	2.84	3.11
INTGN	8.27	8.94
Int Invst	33.10	36.27
Inver Gth	8.36	N.L.
ICA	12.57	13.74
Inv Guid	6.84	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.07	
Invss Bos	10.78	11.78
Inv Counsel:s		
Capm	7.10	7.78
Capit G	2.59	2.84
Capit S	5.34	5.85
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.52	
IDS ndi	5.81	6.31
Mutl	9.36	10.17
Prog	4.17	4.54
Stock	18.85	23.47
Select	9.24	9.94
Var Py	8.41	9.14
Inv Resh	4.88	5.33
Istel	20.87	21.52
Ivy	6.62	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.68	9.43
Janus F	unavail	
J Hanck	7.66	8.33
J Hanc St	8.42	8.72
Johnstn	23.56	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.55	4.99
Cus B1	18.67	19.53
Cus B2	19.23	21.05
Cus B4	8.13	8.91
Cus K1	6.85	7.51
Cus K2	5.84	6.40
Cus S1	22.05	24.16
Cus S2	11.07	12.13
Cus S3	7.67	8.41
Cus S4	4.13	4.53
Polar	3.57	3.92
Knickb	5.93	6.46
Knick Gt	7.12	7.80
Land Gth	6.41	7.01
Lenox Fd	5.05	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.58	16.00
Lex Gr	6.20	6.78
Lex Rh	13.08	14.30
Librty Fd	5.17	5.65
Life Ins	8.12	8.87
Linc NH	6.84	7.48
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.67	N.L.
Mut	14.16	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.30	6.82
A Bus	2.84	3.07
Bnd Db	9.57	10.48
Luth Bro	10.24	11.19
Luth Inc	9.22	10.08
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.48	3.81
Incom	8.46	9.25
Pilgm	7.77	8.49
Manhtn	3.90	4.26
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.47	8.19
Indep	7.82	8.57
Mass	11.07	12.13
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.87	11.88
MIG	12.70	13.88
MID	13.03	14.21
MFD	12.89	14.09
MCD	14.05	15.36
Mates	2.07	N.L.
Mathers	10.92	N.L.
Mid AM	5.07	5.54
MONY F	0.27	11.22
MSB Fd	13.52	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.54	10.45
MIF Fd	7.37	7.97
MIF Gth	4.32	4.67
M OmaG	4.64	5.04
M Omahl	8.56	9.30
Mut Shrs	14.70	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.19	9.38
Natl Ind	9.65	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.48	9.27
Bond	4.72	5.16
Divid	3.41	3.73
Grwth	6.46	7.06
Pf Stk	5.85	6.39
Incom	4.60	5.03
Stock	6.33	6.92
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.43	16.77
Groth	10.51	11.42
Side	16.24	7.65
Neuw Cel	4.93	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.66	N.L.
New Per	13.47	14.72
New Wld	11.93	13.04
Newton	unavail	
Nich Strg	16.10	N.L.
Noreast	15.05	N.L.
Oceangr	6.35	N.L.
Omega	7.48	7160
One WmS	5.91	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.70	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.02	7.67
AIM	10.01	10.94
Time	6.91	7.55
OTC Sec	9.90	10.76
Param M	7.30	7.98
Paul Rvr	6.99	7.64
Pegas Fd	4.93	5.41
Penn Sq	6.58	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.34	N.L.
Phila	6.28	6.88
Pine St	9.74	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.91	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	6.88	7.52
Fund	11.13	12.16
II	9.19	0.04
Plan Inv	8.56	9.36
Pligrth	12.2	3.38
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.12	N.L.
N Era	11.06	N.L.
N Horiz	9.66	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.90	N.L.
Provid	3.87	4.23
Prov Gth	8.16	8.92
Pru SIP	10.12	11.06
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.40	11.37
Equit	8.73	9.54
Georg	14.89	16.27
Grwth	10.90	11.91
Incom	7.78	8.50
Invest	9.61	10.50
Vista	10.32	11.23
Voyag	10.23	11.18
Revere	6.71	7.33
Rinfret	12.60	
Safec Eqt	8.01	8.75
Sagitars	2.26	N.L.
Schustr	8.27	9.04
Schust Sp	8.43	9.21
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.81	N.L.
Speci	28.73	N.L.
Balan	15.72	N.L.
Com St	10.36	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.30	4.71
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.30	3.62
Invest	6.44	7.06
Ultra	6.85	7157
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.94	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.20	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.49	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.48	0.30
Sentry F	13.35	14.51
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.27	3.57
Entrp	5.42	5.92
Flet Fd	3.76	4.11
Harbr	7.09	7.75
Legal	5.95	6.50
Pace	7.25	7.92
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.81	19.46
Incom	16.57	18.11
Invest	9.15	10.00
Sherm D	11.68	N.L.
Side Fd	6.79	7.44
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.21	7188
Invest	9.89	10.81
Trust	7.50	8.20
Vent	8.63	9.43
SB Eqty	9.83	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.39	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.09	12.66
Sw Invs	7.70	8.32
Swin Gt	5.92	6.40
Sover Inv	11.00	12.04
Spectra F	4.90	5.37
S&P IntD	6.41	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.63	5.06
Div Fd	4.91	5.37
Prog F	4.86	5.31
StFrm Gr	4.57	N.L.
S Frm In	8.76	N.L.
State St	44.50	44.75
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.96	N.L.
Asso F	1.14	N.L.
Invest	1.32	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.35	N.L.
Cap O	10.12	N.L.
Stock	14.52	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.95	6.52
Incom	8.00	8.77
Sumit	8.53	9.35
Tech	6.11	6.70
Sync Gth	6.46	7.06
TMR App	8.56	9.36
Temp Gt	8.32	9.09
Towr Cap	5.77	
Trns Cap	8.24	8.96
Trav Eq	9.95	10.90
Tudr Hed	10.99	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.56	2.81
TwnC Inc	3.79	4.15
USAA Gt	10.72	N.L.
US GovSe	9.97	10.12
Unif Mut	8.37	9.15
Unifund	8.63	9.43
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.13	14.35
Nat Inv	8.30	9.07
U Cap	8.72	9.53
Whteh	12.26	13.40
United Funds:		
Accm	6.93	7.59
Bond	7.55	8.27
Con Gr	9.52	10.43
Con Inc	9.50	10.41
Incom	13.02	14.27
Scien	6.69	7.33
Vang	6.70	7.34
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.13	5.62
Incom	4.15	4.55
Lev Grt	6.52	6.82
Spl Sit	3.09	3.39
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.90	7.54
Comm	7.53	8.23
Speci	6.99	7.64
Vandrbt	4.41	4.87
Vangd	1.41	1.54
Vantg TN	6.05	
Var In P	3.70	4.02
Viking	unavail	
Wall St G	7.45	8.14
Wash M	10.52	11.50
Weing Eq	10.59	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.70	23.72
Ivest	9.48	10.36
Morg	11.16	12.20
Techv	7.17	
Trust	11.59	12.67
Welsl	11.54	12.61
Welltn	10.63	11.63
Windr	7.16	7.83
West Ind	3.30	3.62
Westl Grt	8.34	9.07
Wisc Fd	5.41	5.91
Ziegler	9.30	10.17

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 23, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4455	Abitibi	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
300	Acklands	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
65	Acres Ltd	$14¼	13¼	14¼	
4187	Agnico E	490	460	475	+15
700	Agra Ind	$10	10	10	
2482	Alta Gas T	$12	11¼	11¾	— ¼
160	Alta Nat	$19½	19½	19½	
930	Algo Cent	$15	14⅞	15	
2200	Alliance B	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
850	Alminex	675	660	670	+ 5
10	Argus	$18½	18½	18½	
1010	Atco Ind	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
200	Banister C	$21	21	21	— ⅞
655	Bank N S	$24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
12345	Bell Canad	$41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
1750	Betlm	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
3100	Block Bros	280	275	280	+ 5
600	Bovis Cor	205	205	205	
1850	BP Can	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
2300	Bralor Res	225	220	225	+10
1100	Bramalea	485	480	485	+ 5
400	Brameda	62	62	62	
3100	Brenda M	745	725	735	—10
600	BC Forest	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2080	BC Phone	$52¾	52	52¼	+ ¼
2300	Brunswk	495	490	495	+ 5
692	Budd Auto	$13	13	13	— ¼
50	Burns Fds	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
2205	Cal Pow	$23	23	23	
2800	Camflo	775	770	775	+ 5
400	Campeau	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
900	Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
8600	C Tung	245	235	245	+10
8805	C Imp Bank	$31½	30⅞	31¼	+ 1
500	CIL	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
3861	Cdn Tire A	$48	46½	47⅜	+ 1⅜
2800	C Utilies	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
850	Cassiar	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4375	Celanese	450	440	445	+15
17800	Chemaloy	315	300	305	—10
1410	Chieftan D	$11⅝	11½	11½	
55	CHUMs	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
200	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9½	9½	
630	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
3100	C Rambler	340	325	340	+10
2830	Con Distrb.	$22	21	22	+ 1
4823	Cons Gas	$15	14⅞	15	
300	Conwest	460	460	460	—10
2600	Craigmt	760	750	750	— 5
900	Crush Intl	$13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
1152	Denison	$37¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
111	Dicknsn	335	335	335	— 5
1560	Dofasco	$27⅛	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
580	Dom Store	$15	14¾	14¾	
1108	Dupont	$30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
720	Dylex L A	$7	7	7	
14010	Electro ltd	$13½	12⅝	12¾	— ⅞
5675	Falcon C	$14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
773	Falcon	$75½	74½	75½	+ 1½
300	Fed Ind Lid	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
50	Fraser	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
600	Fruehauf	$10¼	9⅞	10¼	
90	Gen Distrb	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
5600	Gnl Mascl	315	310	315	
3200	Gibraltar	$13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
1550	Granduc	375	360	360	—20
108	Gr Coilsds	785	785	785	
125	GL Paper	$24	24	24	+ ¼
300	Gr Plains	$29½	29¼	29⅜	
150	Gt W Life	$63	62½	63	+1½
280	Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
100	Guar Trst	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
2775	Hambro C	$5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
1650	Hawker S	450	440	450	+10
300	Hays Dns	$10	10	10	— ⅛
7000	Houston O	340	330	340	+ 5
5500	HB Oil Gas	$50½	50½	50½	
1025	Huron Eri	$27⅛	27	27	
4060	IAC	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
145	Inland Gas	$10½	9⅞	9⅞	
2525	Intpr Pipe	$22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
1935	Int Mogul	$13¼	13	13	+ ¼
400	Inv Grp A	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
3412	Janoc Corp	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
1830	Kaiser Re	335	325	335	+ 5
1100	Kaps Tran	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1067	Kerr Add	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
2400	Koffler	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
830	Labatt	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
530	Laura Sec	$8½	8¼	8¼	
3750	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1350	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
275	Mclan H A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6555	MB Ltd	$32¼	32⅛	32	+ ⅛
3780	Mattgml	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
200	McGraw H	$5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
250	Mel Stores	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
1324	Microsyst	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4640	Moore	$53⅛	53	53⅛	— ⅛
203	Murphy	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
225	Nat Trust	$21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
5379	Noranda A	$52⅞	52	52¼	— ⅛
225	Oshawa A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1100	Pamour	525	525	525	
80	PanKan Ps	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	
7	Patino N V	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
200	Pembin A	415	415	415	— 5
300	Petrofina	$25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
375	Pine Point	$34⅛	34¾	34¾	
7250	Placer	$28	27½	28	+ ⅛
1300	Rapid Dis	$7	6⅞	7	
1000	Ravrock	128	125	125	— 3
300	Redpath I	$26	25¾	26	
2950	Reed Osir A	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
2600	Rothman	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3100	DScotts	$7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
2978	Shell Can	$20½	20¼	20⅜	
5057	Sherritt	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
730	Siebens	$13¼	13	13	— ⅛
17116	Simpsons	$8	7⅞	8	
7900	Simpson S	$11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
2529	Slater Stl	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
1730	Stee W Can	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
740	Southam	$30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
400	St Brodcst	$10	10	10	— ⅛
2795	Stelco	$33½	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
2000	Steep R	152	152	152	— 1
5500	Sundale O	815	770	815	+40
1040	Tara	$15¾	15½	15¾	
2630	Teck Cor A	415	400	400	— 5
865	Teck Cor B	380	365	380	
300	Toledyne	470	470	470	—10
700	Texaco	$65½	65	65	— ⅛
300	Thom Nes	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
286	Tor Dm Bk	$34	33⅞	33⅞	
384	Tor Dm Bk	$34	33⅞	33⅞	
800	Traders A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
1212	Tr Can PL	$28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
1025	Trans Ml	$19¼	19	19	
1100	U Keno	565	553	565	+15
3900	U Siscoe	595	590	595	
100	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6350	Un Gas	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
1200	Upp Can	270	265	265	— 5
850	Van Der	$10	10	10	
2100	Voyager P	610	595	595	—10
785	Weldwod	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
600	West Mine	310	310	310	—10
130	0 WRealty	$7	7	7	
12100	Weston	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
1164	White Pas	$11	11	11	— ⅛
1820	Woodwd A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3200	Yk Bear	400	395	400	+10

Total sales 1,507,526 shares

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Aug. 23, 1973

Southern Co	147,900	16½	+ ¼
A Medicorp	125,700	4⅝	— ⅛
Polaroid	109,200	113¾	+3⅝
Crane Co	100,100	16	— ⅛
Gen Motors	88,900	63⅝	+2
Am T&T wt	86,700	4⅞	
Pan Am	85,000	6	+ ⅛
Marathn Oil	83,200	32	+1½
Deere Co	82,900	52½	+1½
McDonald	81,500	64¾	+2⅜
Travige Int	78,800	11⅝	
Norton Sim	74,700	25⅝	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	72,400	29½	+ ⅞
FedNat Mtg	72,000	18⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	69,000	22⅛	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.39	10.77
Advances	961	452
Declines	402	892
Unchanged	374	401
Total issues	1740	1745
New 1973 highs	3	4
New 1973 lows	65	140

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
Syntex	71,600	92⅛	+6⅛
TWA wt	44,800	5¼	+ ⅜
Bowmar Ins	41,600	36	+3⅛
Marinduq B	31,450	3⅝	— ⅛
Atlas C Min	25,200	27⅛	—1⅛
Champ Ho	19,900	5⅞	
Houst Oil M	17,600	36⅛	— ⅜
Gen Recr	17,200	4⅝	+ ⅜
Brad Comp	15,700	31	+ ½
Am Recr Gr	14,700	7	+ ⅛

Avprox total stock sales 1,570,000
Stock sales year ago 3,825,640

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.86	22.72	22.81	+.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	856.04	869.81	853.48	864.46	+12.56
20 Trn	152.08	154.63	151.46	153.67	+ 1.70
15 Util	94.53	95.48	94.13	95.03	+ 0.45
65 Stk	259.55	263.47	258.64	261.91	+ 3.20

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	115.25	113.23	114.91	+1.94
20 Railroads	33.02	32.29	32.81	+0.31
55 Utilities	49.84	48.98	49.44	+0.26
500 Stocks	102.55	100.62	101.91	+1.38

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.27	53.94	54.27	+.32
Industrials	59.86	59.56	59.86	+ [illegible]
Transportation	32.57	32.43	32.57	+ [illegible]
Utility	35.14	35.00	35.10	+ [illegible]
Finance	66.76	66.41	66.76	+ [illegible]

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short*
Aug. 22	196,469	309,170	[illegible]
Aug. 21	203,012	323,382	[illegible]
Aug. 20	205,692	306,801	[illegible]
Aug. 17	208,869	276,011	[illegible]
Aug. 16	236,514	293,119	2,331
Aug. 15	230,356	289,709	[illegible]

* These totals are included in the sales figures

European Gold Markets

Aug. 23, 1973

	Op	CL	N.C.
London Fix	102.50	100.25	— [illegible]
Zurich	102.00	100.00	— [illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	108.00	105.25	— [illegible]

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
265	Algoma	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
4262	Bank Mont	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
100	Bombard	330	330	330	+ 5
275	Brinco	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
825	CAE Ind	$10¼	10	10	
800	Can Cement	$14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
321	Cdn Indust	$14½	14½	14½	
400	Com BusM	$10	10	10	
2120	Con Bath	$24⅛	24	24¼	+ ¼
4300	Dom Bridge	$38	38	38	
575	Dom Text	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
500	Fncl Col	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
100	Gaz Metro	420	420	420	— 5
3730	Ivaco	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
230	Molson A	$24	24	24	— ⅛
500	Molson B	$24	24	24	+ ⅛
200	Phoenix C	300	300	300	
750	Power Cp	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10594	Price Co	$15¼	14⅞	15	
1454	Royal Bank	$35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
430	Royal Trust	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
300	Trizec	$21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
100	Zellers	$15	15	15	— ¼

Total sales 676,497 shares.

Eurodollars

Aug. 23, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	11 5/8	11 7/8	+ 1/8
One Month	11 13/16	11 15/16	+1 1/8
3 Months	11 3/8	11 1/2	+ 1/4
5 Months	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 1/8
One Year	10 11/16	10 13/16	—

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	121.6	121.7	144.8	121.6
Brussels	155.11	155.32	166.86	154.14
Frankfurt	120.37	120.39	156.21	115.25
London 30.	414.4	415.8	509.6	414.4
London 500.	176.40	176.96	217.35	176.40
Milan	117.23	115.06	147.36	95.49
Paris	99.5	100.6	118.3	99.5
Sydney	545.85	549.21	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	370.39	372.25	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4863.30	4883.91	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	338.2	332.5	418.3	333.2

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 23, 1973

Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	348
Canon Camera	255
Dai Nip. Print.	352
Fuji Bank	580
Fuji Photo	321
Hitachi	255
Honda Motor	736
C. Itoh	666
Jap. Air Lines	2,450
Kansai El P	920
Kao Soap	373
Kirin Brewery	352
Komatsu	397
Kubota I Wks	—
Matsu E Ind.	654
Matsu El Wks	756
Mitsubi Hvy In.	236
Mitsubi Corp.	461
Mitsui Co.	565
Mitsukoshi	630
Nippon Elec.	212
Sharp	245
Shiseido	1,130
Sony Corp.	4,450
Sumitomo Bk	585
Taisho Marine	535
Takeda Chem.	242
Teijin	280
Tokyo Marine	593
Toray	274
Toyota Motor	726

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.78½	*.35⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.70	*.59
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.32	83.35
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	54-55	40-41
Lead spot lb	16½	.15½-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	.50½-⅝
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.41	1.80½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	20½-.21	18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.576	1.90
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	681.2	425.3

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 23, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8.90-.86, Oct. 8.78-.81, March 8.40-.44, May 8.25, July 8.04 b, Sept. 7.84, Oct. 7.74 b.

Wool: Oct. 239.5 b, March 234.0 b May 230.0 b, July 233.0 b.

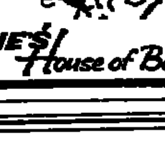
Cocoa: Sept. 66.35, Dec. 62.17, March 58.65, May 56.65, July 55.25, Sept. 53.65, Dec. 51.10.

Copper: Sept. 82.10, Oct. 75.95, Dec. 75.00, Jan. 73.10, March 71.00, May 69.50, July 68.00, Sept. 66.50.

Orange juice: Sept. 45.60, Nov. 46.40, Jan. 46.95, March 47.60, May 48.10, July 48.40, Sept. 48.60, Nov. 48.60.

Potatoes: Nov. 4.60, March 5.60, April 5.87, May 6.85.

Silver: Sept. 256.60, Dec. 264.00, Jan. 268.30, March 270.00, May 274.00, July 277.30, Sept. 280.60, Dec. 285.60.

When in Washington, D.C.
"Our 27th year"
MEET ME AT

BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	83.00	83.60	83.60	B83.60	+250
Dec.	78.35	78.35	78.35	B78.35	+230
March	78.00	78.00	78.00	B78.00	+230
May	76.93	76.90	76.90	B76.93	+220
July	75.40	75.40	75.40	B75.43	+230
Oct.	66.10	66.10	66.10	B66.10	+200
Dec.	62.55	62.55	62.55	B62.55	+200

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	4.88½	5.10	4.88½	5.09	5.08½
Dec	4.65	4.96	4.59½	4.86	4.79½
Mar	4.52	4.81	4.46½	4.72	4.66½
May	4.26	4.52	4.16	4.50	4.36
Jul	3.25	3.52	3.21	3.47	3.41
CORN					
Sep	2.81½	2.81½	2.81½	2.81½	2.91½
Dec	2.69½	2.69½	2.67½	2.69½	2.79½
Mar	2.67¾	2.67¾	2.67¾	2.67¾	2.77¾
May	2.63¼	2.66	2.63¼	2.63¼	2.73¼
Jul	2.60¾	2.66	2.60¾	2.62	2.70¾
SOYBEANS					
Sep	7.50	7.50	7.34	7.40	7.74
Nov	7.26	7.46	7.02	7.44	7.34
Jan	7.23	7.40	6.98	7.38	7.28
Mar	7.15	7.40	7.01	7.37	7.31
May	7.22	7.40	7.04	7.39	7.32
Jul	7.15	7.43	7.02	7.36	7.27
SOYBEAN OIL					
Sep	29.17	29.17	29.17	a29.17	30.17
Oct	23.45	23.45	23.45	a23.45	24.45
Dec	18.10	18.10	18.10	a18.10	19.10
Jan	17.33	17.33	17.33	a17.33	18.33
Mar	16.77	17.15	16.77	16.77	17.77
May	16.45	16.95	16.45	16.75	17.45
Jul	16.00	16.65	16.00	16.50	17.00
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Sep	244.50	245.00	240.00	240.00	250.00
Oct	225.00	245.00	225.00	240.00	238.00
Dec	223.00	239.00	216.50	217.00	228.00
Jan	224.00	237.00	216.00	234.00	228.00
Mar	225.00	237.00	215.00	231.00	228.00
May	225.00	234.00	215.00	231.00	227.00
Jul	225.00	234.00	216.00	228.00	227.00

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Aug	256.00	258.30	256.00	257.00	259.80
Oct	259.00	261.60	254.80	259.60	261.20
Dec	264.00	266.50	259.20	264.00	265.60
Feb	268.00	270.30	264.00	268.40	270.20
Apr	272.80	276.50	271.00	275.90	276.90
Aug	275.00	279.00	274.00	278.70	279.60
Oct	281.80	281.80	279.50	281.20	282.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	52.77	52.77	52.77	a52.77	a53.77
Dec	54.32	54.32	54.32	a54.32	a55.32
Feb	55.12	55.12	55.12	a55.12	a56.12
Apr	55.05	55.05	55.05	a55.05	a56.05
Jun	55.27	55.27	55.27	a55.27	a56.27
Aug	54.50	b54.50	54.40	a54.40	a55.40
Oct	—	—	—	a53.50	a54.50

Sales: Oct 117; Dec 205; Feb 305; April 105; June 135; Aug 42; Oct 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Sep	67.15	67.15	67.15	a67.15	69.15
Oct	66.00	66.00	65.65	a65.65	a67.65
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	a71.50	b73.50
Dec	76.50	76.50	76.50	a76.50	a78.50
Jan	69.80	70.15	69.75	a69.75	a71.75
Feb	65.45	64.45	64.40	a64.40	66.40
Mar	61.75	61.75	61.25	a61.25	b63.25

Sales: Sep 28; Oct 106; Nov 24; Dec 262; Jan 27; Feb 8; March 15.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Oct	50.37	50.37	50.37	a50.37	a51.87
Dec	52.02	52.02	52.02	a52.02	a53.52
Feb	52.32	52.32	52.32	a52.32	a53.82
Apr	51.05	51.05	51.05	a51.05	a52.55
Jun	51.95	51.95	51.95	a51.95	a53.45
Jul	51.95	51.95	51.95	a51.95	a53.45
Aug	—	—	—	a50.00	a51.50

Sales: Oct 54; Dec 130; Feb 66; April 5; June 6; July 7; Aug 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	80.22	80.22	80.22	a80.22	a81.72
Mar	79.20	79.20	79.20	a79.20	a80.70
May	78.50	78.50	78.50	a78.50	a80.00
Jul	76.60	76.90	76.60	76.90	a78.10
Aug	73.90	73.97	73.90	73.97	b75.40

Sales: Feb 170; March 31; May 6; July 58; Aug 15.

Open interest: Feb 3330; March 1288; May 560; July 374; Aug 154.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 3

Champ Spk Clev Cliff Rdg Bates

NEW LOWS-65

Aro Corp	Insilco pfA	Robshw Con
Bank of NY	Inspirat Cop	Sav A Stop
Boeing	Interlk Inc	SavinB Mch
Cen Ill Lt pf	Interst Str	Scovill Mfg
Cenill PSvc	KansCty PL	Skelly Oil
Cert-teed	KanPwLt	Skil Corp
Charter NY	Keebler Co	SouCaro EG
Cont Can	Keene Corp	SouNat Res
ContllRlty	LibOFrd pf	SoNwEn Tel
Cont Telep	LongILt pfl	StatMut Sec
Daytn Hud	MadSq Gar	Thom Ind
Daytn PwLt	McCord	Timken Co
Dorsey Cp	Midld Mfg	UniTel
Duq 7.20pf	Mohw Rub	UniTel 2d pf
Equit Gas	Nabisco	UnTel 1.50pf
Fst Chart	NewEng TT	Uris Bldg
FstWisc Bk	NiMo 7.72pf	Walgreen
Fla Pow	NwsMut Lf	Westc Tran
ForeMcK pf	Ogden Cp pf	WPenPw pf
Gibraltr Fin	OwenIll 4pf	WhlgPit 5pf
GoldWt Fin	vlReadg 1pf	Zapata Corp
Inland Stl	RepFin Svc	

Canada's Exports Up 4 Percent in Month

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Canada's exports in July rose to a seasonally-adjusted $3.07 billion, up 4 percent from June and 35 percent from a year ago, the Canadian statistics bureau said today in a preliminary report.

Shipments to the United States increased in the year-to-year comparison by $385 million to $1.35 billion and exports to Japan more than doubled to $176.7 million from $73.7 million.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $378 million to $1.89 billion in the week ended Aug. 15, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This was $114 million higher than the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

These Debentures have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE August 23, 1973

$25,000,000

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Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banca Provinciale Lombarda S.p.A.

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Africa French Community (air) $	100.00	50.00	28.00
Africa South (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Algeria (air) $	70.00	35.00	20.00
Australia (air) $	234.00	117.00	61.50
Austria Sch.	1,396.00	698.00	384.00
Baleares (air) Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Belgium B.Fr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	742.00
Burma (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Bulgaria (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Cambodia (air) $	152.00	76.00	40.00
Canaries (air) Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Canada (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Ceylon (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
China (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Congo Kinshasa (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Cyprus (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Czechoslovakia (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	416.00	208.00	114.00
Ethiopia (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Finland (air) F.M.	278.00	139.00	78.00
France Fr.	256.00	128.00	69.00
Germany D.M.	194.00	97.00	53.00
Ghana (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Great Britain (air) £	21.00	10.50	5.80
Greece (air) Dr.	1,808	904.00	497.00
Hong-Kong (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Hungary (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
India (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Indonesia (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Iran, Iraq (air) $	122.00	61.00	34.00
Iceland (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Ireland (air) £	21.00	10.50	5.80
Israel (air) $	100.00	50.00	28.00
Italy Lire	35,000.00	17,500.00	9,600.00
Japan, Korea (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Kuwait (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Lebanon (air) $	122.00	61.00	34.00
Liberia (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Libya (air) $	122.00	61.00	34.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	742.00
Madagascar (air) $	152.00	76.00	40.00
Malta (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Malaya (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Morocco (air) $	70.00	35.00	20.00
Nepal (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Netherlands H.FL	194.00	97.00	53.00
New Zealand (air) $	234.00	117.00	61.50
Nigeria (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Norway (air) N.K.	400.00	200.00	110.00
Pakistan (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Philippines (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Persian Gulf (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Poland (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	1,726.00	863.00	480.00
Romania (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
Ruanda (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	122.00	61.00	34.00
Sierra Leone (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
South America (air) $	172.00	86.00	46.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,060.00
Sweden (air) S.K.	308.00	154.00	86.00
Switzerland S.Fr.	232.00	116.00	64.00
Thailand (air) $	210.00	105.00	55.00
Tunisia (air) $	70.00	35.00	20.00
Turkey (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
U.A.R. (air) $	122.00	61.00	34.00
U.S.S.R. (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00
U.S.A. (air) $	152.00	76.00	40.00
Vietnam, South (air) $	152.00	76.00	40.00
Yugoslavia (air) $	76.00	38.00	21.00

24-8-73

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1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12½	AAR Corp	10	1	13	13	13	
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	4	12	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
11⅝	8⅛	AbrdMf .40a	5	15	11	10¾	11 +	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Acme Hamil	162	34	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
18	5⅝	Action Ind	7	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	ADM Indust		1	3	3	3 +	¼
19⅝	10¼	Admiritn .50	6	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅝	7½	Adobe Corp	16	9	9	8¾	8⅞ +	⅛
5½	2⅜	A&EPlast P	5	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼ +	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Aerodex Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	4	5	5	5	
4⅝	2	Aeronca Inc		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	12	3	2⅛	2	2⅛ +	⅛
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39t	4	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝ +	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		8	1⅝	1½	1½ —	
10⅝	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	¼
8	4⅝	AIC Pht .56t	6	3	5	5	5	
4½	2⅛	Aiken Ind	10	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼ +	¼
32	7¼	Airborn Frt	16	13	10⅝	10¼	10⅜ +	¼
23⅝	15⅝	Airwick .16	26	6	20⅝	20	20 —	⅝
29½	12	AjaxMag .60	9	1	14	14	14 —	¼
68	53	AlaP pf4.20		z100	53	53	53	
7⅝	4	Alaska Airl		13	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Alba Waldn		1	3	3	3	
12⅝	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	11	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜ —	⅛
17	7⅝	Alleghy Airl	11	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	3	AllegA wtN		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Allied Art	1	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Allied Cntrl	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ +	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	20	2	2½	2½	2½ +	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Altec Corp		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅛	7	AlterFds .50	8	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
68⅝	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z950	50	49	50 +	¾
6⅝	2⅝	Amco Ind	69	15	3¾	3½	3½ —	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Am Agroncs		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	¼
26⅝	17⅝	AmBusP .20	18	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝ +	⅝
28⅝	24½	AFitch 2.77e	8	7	25	24¾	24⅞ —	⅝
16⅝	10	AmGard Pd	7	21	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
10⅝	6½	Aisraeli .26e	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9	6⅝	AMaizeA .33	7	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
24	5⅛	AmMtr I .10e	8	25	9⅛	9¼	9⅛ +	⅝
38⅝	31½	A Petrl 1.10	11	8	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝ —	⅛
14⅝	4½	A Plan 2.30r	11	9	9	8¾	9 +	¼
4⅝	3	A Prec .05e	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
17	9⅝	A Rlty 1.13e	10	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ —	⅝
2⅛	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		39	1⅝	1½	1½ —	
16¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	147	7⅛	6¾	7 +	⅝
13⅝	6⅜	ASafeE .68t	6	9	8⅝	8	8⅝ +	⅛
6¼	2⅝	A Techl .05e	4	10	4	3⅝	4 +	¼
24⅝	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	14	100	11¾	11¼	11½ +	¼
42	16	AMICCp .84	11	22	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝ +	⅝
2⅛	1½	Anglo C 10e	12	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ +	⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Anthony Ind	4	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝ +	¼
2	1	AO Indust	10	40	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		18	1	⅞	⅞ —	⅛
25⅝	12⅛	Ariz Col .08e	12	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
27⅝	19⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	7	33	20¼	19⅞	20⅛ +	⅝
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	6	9	13⅛	12¾	12⅝ —	¼
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	15	10	9⅝	10 +	½
10⅝	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	7	11	10½	10	10 —	½
15⅝	8	Asamera O	36	45	11¼	10⅝	11 +	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	10	7⅝	7½	7½ —	¼
4⅝	1⅜	AssdFd .05e		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24⅝	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		21	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛ +	½
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	13	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	7	9	3⅛	3	3⅛ +	⅛
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ —	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33	21½	Atlc Fin .52	13	9	22⅝	22½	22⅝ +	⅝
7⅝	2⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ +	⅛
28⅝	18⅛	AtlCMt 1.30e	9	252	29⅝	27⅛	27⅛ —	1¾
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		9	15-16	15-16	15-16 +	1-16
33⅝	17½	Augatinc .10	28	12	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛ +	⅞
24⅝	11	Austral Oil	15	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ +	¼
9⅝	4	Auto Bldg	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	10	3½	3¼	3½ +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
67	41	AutSwit .64e	16	2	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝ —	1
8	3¼	AVC Corp	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	8	13	4⅝	4⅝	4½ —	¼
40⅝	32½	Avondl 1.20b	8	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝ +	¼
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	14	27	18½	18⅝	18½	

B

18⅝	14¼	BanFd 1.45e		5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	¼
35⅝	18	BansfrCt Lt	10	72	23⅝	22½	22⅞ +	¾
21	9⅝	BankrU .28e	20	12	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛ +	⅝
7⅝	3	Banner .02e	5	4	3	3	3	
5⅝	3½	Barbra Lyn	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	2⅛	Barclay Ind	8	6	3	2⅞	3 +	¼
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng	3	5	4½	4½	4½	
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	28	3	8	7⅝	8	
12⅛	5⅝	Barry R .42t	7	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ —	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Bartell Med	9	10	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
4	2⅛	Barlons Cdy	42	5	3⅛	3	3	
3⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3⅝	Barwick ET	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
4⅛	3	BasinPet Cp	10	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	BayrkU .8ie		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	1⅛	Bhavlon RL	5	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅛	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	38	2½	2⅜	2⅜ +	⅛
28⅛	20½	BenSM 2.45e	7	19	22⅝	22	22 —	⅝
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
15⅛	4½	Berg En .44t	5	2	6	6	6	
7⅛	6	BeraRlt .36e		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1	⅝	BergRlt wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	BernzOmat	10	5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Berven .08h	10	7	8⅛	8	8⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	8	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
14⅛	5⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	6	6	5⅞	6	
32⅛	14	Bic Pen .27	18	11	19¾	19¾	19¾ +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	BioV Supmk	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅛	14½	BinkMf .80a	8	4	16½	16¼	16½	
31⅛	12⅛	BinnySm .72	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ —	¼
14⅛	5	Bio Dynam	12	64	9⅛	9½	9⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	Blasings .60	7	20	7½	7½	7½ +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bluebird Inc	7	10	3	3	3	
1⅛	⅛	Bluebird wt		23	5-16	5-16	5-16	
24⅛	9⅛	Bodin Ap .20	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ +	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Bolt Berank	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅛	19⅛	Bowmar Ins	12	411	35⅛	34⅛	36 +	1⅛
34⅛	25⅝	BowVall .10	122	23	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛ +	⅛
26⅛	7⅝	Brad Regan	10	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
30	21⅝	BradfCm Sv	46	151	27	26	27 +	1½
8	4	Brnchlr .26	8	5	4½	4½	4½	
17⅛	9½	BraniffAr wt		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
21⅛	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	4	Breeze Corp		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
16⅛	12	Brewer .40	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BrooksP .16	11	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	2	BrownCo wt		14	3	2⅛	3	
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	13	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
34⅛	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	3	BTU Eng	18	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Buell In .25r	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Buildex .20	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Bundy 1.08a	5	16	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
20⅛	10	Burnsint .60	12	8	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
10⅛	4½	Butler Aviat	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27⅛	16	Bottes G Oil	26	80	22¼	21⅝	22 +	⅝

C

8⅝	3½	Cabicom Gn		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Cagles In A	8	32	9	8½	9 +	⅝
19⅛	7⅛	Calder .15b	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
63⅛	5⅝	Calkomp		19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Calvert Exp	15	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	Camcoin .05		41	6	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	5 1-16	CamoChib	13	24	6 11-16	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CdnExp GO	46	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	81	28	7½	7 5-16	7⅛ +	3-16
14⅛	5⅛	CdnJvln .30t	106	74	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ +	½
5⅛	3⅛	CdnMar .10e	14	8	4	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Cdn Merrill		11	6	5⅛	6	
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
88⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	64	4	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝ —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Canveri Ini		2 3	2	2	2 —	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Cap Und .25e	10	36	11⅛	11½	11⅛ +	
13⅛	6⅝	Cap Und .25e	10	36	11⅛	11½	11⅛ +	⅝
21⅛	4⅛	Caressa .20	5	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	25	61	87⅝	87½	87½	
15⅛	11⅛	CarPlel .84b	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
72⅛	62⅛	CaroPL pf 5		240	64	63⅛	63⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Carr wt		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
9	4	Carrols Dev	11	8	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Castleton In	27	6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
20⅛	10	Castlwd Int	17	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ —	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	25	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
66⅛	51	CenPL pf 4		z175	51	51	51 —	½
8⅛	4⅛	CentSec .09e		11	5	4⅛	5	
6⅛	3⅛	Centind .11r	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	Cenvill Com	3	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	3	Certified Cp	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Cerlron Cp	20	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	ChadMill .40	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	ChampH .02	12	199	6	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Charlr Med	13	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	6	CHBFds .23t	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	ChmExp .20	5	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	ChRiv 1.60a	7	x2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛ +	⅛
20⅛	7	Child World	19	6	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	CICvF 1.59e		11	17	16⅛	16⅛ —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CIMtgGr wt		115	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Cinema 5 Ll		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	⅞	Cinerama		22	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
36⅛	10	Circle K .36	12	21	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛ —	⅝
9⅛	3⅛	CitznFinl .16	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	CK Petrolm	20	11	6	5⅛	6 —	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	CL Finl	4	4	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Clarkan Ind	9	18	10	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Clopay .05r	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
4⅛	13	CMI Inv wt		53	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛ +	1⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Coachmn In	4	20	6⅛	6	6⅛ +	⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	5	8	7⅛	8 —	⅛
22⅛	11	Coff Mat .56	15	40	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛ —	1⅛
4⅛	2	Coren Hatfd	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Cohu In .15e	8	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
30⅛	4⅛	Colt Intl	6	60	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	11⅛	Cole Nat .48	6	18	14	14	14 +	⅛
30	14⅝	Coleman .44	11	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	CollTow .15e	3	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
11⅛	2⅝	Col Coml .20		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛ +	⅛
12	6⅝	ColonSd .15t	11	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	17⅝	ColwellC .28	8	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅛	24⅝	ColwM 3.05c	7	35	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛ —	⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Comb Cont	14	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
38⅛	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	19	56	23⅛	22⅛	23 +	⅛
16⅛	11⅝	CmlMet .40b	5	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	ComHlth Cp	12	3	4	4	4 +	⅛
16⅛	8⅝	ComPsyc Cl	11	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ —	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Compac Cp	10	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝ +	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Compoin .32	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Cmpreh Des	23	10	3	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	ComauDyn	14	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅛	12⅝	Compugrp	12	20	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛ +	1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Comout Eq	12	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
8⅛	1⅝	Comnut Inv	9	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Condec Crp	21	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
5	2⅝	Connlly Con	19	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	6⅝	Conrex .44a	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	10⅝	Conrock .60	6	5	11⅛	11	11⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Conrov Inc	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Con Oil Cas		25	3	3	3	
14⅛	8⅝	Cons Ref .70	6	16	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	15	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Cont Tel wt		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	7	Cook Elc .32	10	7	11	11	11	
2⅛	1⅛	Cook Inl	15	39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Cordan Intl	15	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Core Labs	13	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅛	11	CornBk .79	10	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛ +	1⅛
1⅛	1	CortCorp wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2	Coxes wt		25	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Craig Corp	5	8	3	3	3	
8	2⅛	CramrE .21	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛

9⅛	4	Creativ Mgt	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
20⅛	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	9	17⅛	17½	17⅛ +	⅛
67⅛	49⅛	Cross AT .42	31	8	57⅛	57	57 —	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	CwnCP 1.18t	12	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13	7⅛	Crown I .15e	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Crystal Oil	14	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CSECorp .40	5	2	12½	12½	12½ —	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Cubic Cp .20	9	2	6⅛	6¼	6⅛ +	⅛
18⅛	6½	CutlerA .22p		4	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛

D

3⅛	1	Data Contrl		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Data Prod	11	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	DevsFd .09h	17	33	18¼	18⅛	18⅛ +	⅛
10	7⅛	DeyMin .10e	27	84	7⅛	7¼	7⅛ —	⅛
5⅛	2	Daylin wt		5	2	2	2	
26	11⅛	Dearb St .25	7	40	14⅛	14½	14⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	DeJur Amsc	21	5	4¼	4¼	4¼ +	⅛
13⅛	7	Del Labs	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	DeltaCp Am		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Dlin Fd .53e	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
57⅛	15⅛	DTalEz .05e	14	22	21½	21	21⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind	10	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	27	62	29	27⅝	29 +	1¼
16⅛	5	Designcr Jw	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Delecto Scal		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	126	16⅛	15⅝	16 —	⅝
15⅛	5	DevonA .05e	4	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	DHJ Indust	4	10	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅛	10⅛	DiamM Dril	10	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Diebold VC			3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ —	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Diversey .52	8	6	14	14	14 —	⅛
1½	⅛	Diversf In wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Dixilyn Cor		2	5½	5½	5½ —	⅛
52⅛	25½	Dome Petrl	28	31	35½	35⅛	35⅛ +	⅛
22⅛	16¼	Domtar .60	13	4	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛ —	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	DownyS .15e	3	17	7⅛	7½	7⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Drew Natl	45	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	DrexU 2.22e		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ +	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Driver Harr	4	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	DrFair .42b	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Duraloy Co		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	DurTsr .23b	12	20	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Dynalectn	22	22	3⅛	3½	3⅛ +	⅛
18¼	4⅛	Dynell .48t	9	2	5	5	5 —	⅛

E

12	9	E Systm .80	5	11	9¼	9	9¼ +	¼
4½	1⅛	Eagle Cloth		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
29⅛	9	ErlScheb .36	12	16	15⅛	15	15 +	½
6⅛	4½	Earth R .12	18	4	5½	5⅛	5½	
28⅛	11⅛	EasonOil .30	12	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	3	EstnAir .47t	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckxar Cp	10	10	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	22	2	16¼	16¼	16¼ +	⅛
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	6	23	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	4	4½	4¼	4¼ +	¼
8⅛	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅛	7⅛	EhrnhPh .20		32	9⅛	9	9⅛ +	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	2½	Elcor Chm	17	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
8½	5⅛	El Hose .20r	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅝	10¼	Electrog .80	6	7	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elec Assist	11	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
34⅛	16⅛	ElectrnA .80	12	7	25	24⅛	25 +	⅛
10⅛	3½	Electsp .35t	8	57	4⅛	3¼	4⅛ +	⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13⅛	Elk Horn .88	13	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ —	⅛
16	6⅛	El Tronics	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Empress Inf	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
5	2	Ero Ind		2 1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	13	7	6⅛	7 +	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Essex Chem	6	13	3	3	3	
17⅛	7⅛	EvanAr .10b	9	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛ —	⅛
35⅛	13	Excolinv Co	16	13	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛ +	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Execuln .24	14	103	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛

F

7⅛	3	Fab Ind	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	6	Fabion .40a	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	FabrCe .03e	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
8¼	2⅛	FairTex Mil	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8	FairNbl .75r	5	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
11¼	5¼	Falcon Sbd	11	12	6⅛	6⅛	6½ —	⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	13	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Fanny Frm		4	6½	6⅛	6½ —	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	8	12	6⅛	6½	6⅛ +	¼
3	1⅛	Fed Resrces		15	2⅛	2	2⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	FedMrt .40a	5	2	14	14	14	
16	8⅛	Felmont Oil	9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Fibrebrd wt		8	5	5	5	
41⅛	25	FidelG 3.25e	7	13	26½	26¼	26¼ +	¼
19⅛	4¼	FidelcGr wt		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅛	8½	Film Cp .05	6	21	10	9⅛	10 +	¼
5⅛	2⅛	Filmways		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
23⅛	6⅛	FiltDyn .01e	8	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
31⅛	10	FinSenB .20	4	13	10⅛	10½	10⅛ +	⅛
13⅛	⅝	FinGen .24b	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ —	⅛
17	14⅛	Fst Conn .1a	11	4	15	15	15	
25	19⅛	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	24	20½	19⅛	20⅛ —	½
4⅛	1⅛	Fst Denv wt		16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
25	10⅛	FstSL Sh .48	4	5	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛ +	¼
20⅛	10⅛	Fstmark .20	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
24	9⅛	FlschP 1.11t	7	5	10⅛	10	10⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fishman .20		2	4¼	4¼	4¼ —	⅛
5⅛	2½	Flagglnd .12	9	36	4⅛	4	4⅛ +	⅛
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
12⅛	7½	Flavrind .30	3	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	1½	Flock Ind		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	8	Fla Rock In	6	17	8⅛	8	8⅛ +	⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	11	11	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛ —	⅛
25⅛	8⅛	FlyTiger wt		45	13⅛	12	12⅛ +	1
4⅛	2⅛	Foodram Sp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
110⅛	93⅛	Ford Can 3a	6	z20	96	96	96 +	⅛
12	7⅛	Forest C .17	12	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	3	ForestL .09t		7	4	4	4 +	⅛
22⅛	9⅛	FoxStaP .28	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	FPA Cp .07e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	FrankRl .76	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .32	8	5	7	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	10	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ —	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Frier Ind	4	6	5⅛	5	5⅛ +	⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	27	49	13⅛	13	13⅛ —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FrontAir wt		9	3	3	3	

G

13⅛	6⅛	Gabriel .43t	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
16	8¼	Garan .26a	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅛	7⅛	Garcia Corp	8	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
11⅛	4⅛	Gaynor Staf	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Gearhart .24	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
37¼	14⅛	G Cinma .40	10	33	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛ +	⅛
72	3⅛	GenEduc Sv	4	10	3¼	3¼	3¼ —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	G Empl .04e	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
7⅛	3	G Housewar	3	16	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
9⅛	6	Gen Interior		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Recrat	7	172	4⅛	4	4⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	5	Gen Resrch	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
23	4⅛	Geon Ind	10	27	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Gerber Sci	23	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Giant F .59a	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	7	GiantYel .40	12	48	9 5-16	9	9 1-16 —	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Gilbert Cos		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GIT RI 1.20e	8	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Gladng .13t	7	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GlenDls .42t	12	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ —	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Gloucstr En	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27	16	Goldan Cycl	12	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Gold W Mob	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
16	4	GoodLS .10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	4½	Goodrich wt		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
9⅛	3	Gouldinc wt		55	4	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
38⅛	27	Grainger .27	2	88	35	34⅛	35 +	½
12	4½	Grand Auto	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼ +	⅛
11	5⅛	GrasVa .37e	11	27	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
1⅛	⅛	GreatAm In	3	5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	39	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GtLkCh .05e	11	30	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GtLakR .10r	13	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	GtScotS .39t	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
25⅛	4⅛	Greenm .27t	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	GREIT 1.20	10	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
32⅛	17⅛	GRI Cp .06	21	4	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
11	6⅛	Grow C .32b	7	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Gruen Ind	15	2	3⅛	3	3	
1⅛	7	GSC En .05e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GTI Corp	15	8	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	GuardMt wt	3	6	6⅛	6	6⅛ +	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Gulfrd Mils	5	5	5½	5⅛	5½	
21⅛	15⅛	GltMR 2.11e	9	23	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛ —	⅛
44⅛	31⅛	Glf Can .63a	21	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
20⅛	15½	Glf SM 2.29e	7	5	17⅛	17½	17⅛ +	⅛
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	5	23	23	23 +	⅛

H

7	2⅛	Halleft Hom	22	1	4	4	4	
10⅛	6⅛	HamilC .22e	8	4	7⅛	7½	7½	
9⅛	4	Hanvr Plan	14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	HanvrSh .55	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	9¼	Hart AT .40	9	17	13⅛	12½	13 +	⅛
11⅛	2⅛	Hartfld Zdy	3	54	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
26½	19½	HartzMt Cp	36	73	29⅛	28¼	29⅛ +	1⅛
5¼	1⅛	Harvey Grp	42	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Harvey Strs	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
12⅛	5	Hasbro Ind	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	HaydnS .05p		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Heinick Inst	11	36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Heilm 1.34e	7	49	12	12	12 +	⅛
15	6⅛	HerffJo .24a	13	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	5	HIG Inc	26	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	HiShear Cp	25	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Higtronics	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Hofmn Ind	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	19	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
47⅛	25⅛	HomeOA .50	37	6	45⅛	46⅛	46⅛ —	⅛
45	36	HomeOB .50	35	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛ +	⅛
23	15⅛	HormelG .81	12	2	17	17	17	
20⅛	9¼	Hoskins 1	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	HospM 2.08e	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3	1	HospMtg wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	13	Hosp Mtr In	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ +	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Hotel I 2.10c	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛ —	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	House Ron	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	House VI .32	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅛	23⅛	Houst Oil M	26	176	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛ —	⅛
13⅛	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53	39⅛	HubellA 1.08	14	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛ +	⅛
53⅛	37⅛	HubelIB 1.08	14	5	40	40	40 +	⅛
70⅛	58⅛	Hub pfA1.75		2	58	58	58 —	⅛
57⅛	40	HudBOG .70	29	1	50	50	50 —	⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Hufimn .40e	6	43	8	8	8 +	⅛
8⅛	3	HumHy .45t	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26	18⅛	HuskyOil .15	17	44	25	24⅛	25	
11⅛	4	Hycel Inc		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	15⅛	HygFd 1.23t	8	14	26½	26⅛	26⅛ +	⅛

I

16⅛	12⅛	ICB Corp	11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	IMC Magnet	4	4	5⅛	5	5⅛ +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Imoco Gatc	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Imp Oil .63	32	145	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛ +	⅛
6	2⅛	InarcoCp .12	4	5	3	2⅛	3	
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Inflight Svc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	IntrndCr .09	8	2	5	5	5	
10⅛	5	Instron .03e	9	11	8	7⅛	8 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Instrum Sys	7	53	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Intrmedco	44	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Perfect		93	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
12⅛	5	Int Prodsvc	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
6⅛	3	Intl Stl S	6	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ +	⅛
14⅛	⅝	IntGenla .20	5	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛ +	⅛
59⅛	19⅛	IntSyst .06h	23	z8950	48⅛	45⅛	45⅛ +	¼
22⅛	12⅛	Interpool	13	4	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
12⅛	10½	Interway Cp	5	10	11⅛	10⅛	11 +	⅛
6½	2½	Investm Fla	5	3	3⅛	3¼	3⅛ +	⅛
34⅛	21¼	InDiv A 1.83	5	8	23	21⅛	22 +	⅛
9⅛	5½	InvDivB .45	6	12	6	5⅛	6	
16⅛	11	InvRIT 1.42e	12	6	11⅛	11¾	11⅛ +	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	16	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅛	14	Ionics Inc	25	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Iroquois Bd	9	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Irvin Indust	6	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
8	6	ISC Ind .30	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
7⅛	7⅛	IsraelD .75e		4	7⅛	7½	7⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Itel Corp	6	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
2⅛	1	ITI Corp		4	1	1	1	

J - K

14⅛	5⅛	Jamswy .14t	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	5⅛	Jeannette	8	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Jervis 1.30t	5	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ —	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	12	3	3	2⅛	3	
31⅛	7⅛	Jewelcor	8	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37⅛	18⅛	John Pd .16	30	6	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	8	7	7	7	
11	5⅛	K Tel Intl	8	10	6	6	6 —	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	6	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	KaneMill wt		12	6⅛	6¼	6⅛ +	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	KanebSv .86	8	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛ +	⅛
34⅛	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		30	14⅛	14	14⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Ketchum Co		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
23⅛	12	Kewanee .48	7	45	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
7	3	Key Co .20	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	10	10	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	Killearn Pr	18	79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Kin Ark Crp		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	KingRd .09e	10	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	KingLaf 1.40	10	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	Kingslp .12	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	4	Kit Mfg	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	KleerVu Ind	22	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	5⅛	Kleinerts		2	6	6	6	
27⅛	11⅛	Knicker Toy	7	69	19⅛	19	19	
23	11⅛	Kolmorg .40	10	4	17	16⅛	17	

L

3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅛	8⅛	Lafay Radio	6	57	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4½	2¼	LAiglon App	4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	131	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	LaMaur .36	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	4⅛	Lane W .24t	4	14	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅛	LaTour Bck		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	LaiwR 1.24e	9	7	11¼	10⅛	11¼	
1⅛	⅛	LarwinR wt		221	⅛	⅛	⅛	
38	11⅛	LCA Cp .11e	6	4	12½	12¼	12½	
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	9¼	Lea Ronl .24	12	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	3¼	Leader Intl		18	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	3¼	Leadr Hous	5	9	4	3⅛	4	
5½	1⅛	Leasc Cp wt		66	2⅛	2	2⅛	
17⅛	9	Leath Co .50	5	4	9	9	9	
25	12⅛	Lee Entr .30	9	3	13	12⅛	13	
7¼	4⅛	Lee Natl	19	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	6	Leisure Tec	4	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
55⅛	35⅛	LernerSt .96	4	118	38⅛	38½	38⅛	
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		26	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	LesFay .32b	5	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	LilliAnn .20r	5	1	5	5	5	
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	25	9	3	3	3	
22	11⅛	Lloyds Elec	5	5	13½	13½	13½	
2⅛	1⅛	Lodge S .05e	29	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	6¼	Lohmn .32a	8	3	8⅛	8	8	
19⅛	5⅛	LoewThe wt		40	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Logistic Ind	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8½	LaGenSv .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26⅛	21⅛	LouisCe 1.08	6	2	21	21	21	
5⅛	3⅛	LSB In .46t	6	1	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
4	2⅛	LTVCorp wt		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	2½	Lundy Elec	7	3	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	

M

1⅛	½	Mallry Ran		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	1-16
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
11	5⅛	Mansf T .50	7	8	6	5⅛	6	⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Marinduq B		314	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Mark Contrl		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3	Marlene Ind	8	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9⅛	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	4½	Marshal Ind	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	5½	Masland .40	7	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	7	Masnelln .3	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	⅛
13⅛	8½	MaterR .10e	11	3	9⅛	9½	9⅛	⅛
10½	6⅛	McCro wt n		1	7½	7½	7½	
16½	5	McCull Oil		111	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	McDonh .40	5	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	1⅛	MDC Corp		8	2	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Means FW 1	7	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	Medalst .32	5	3	10	10	10	
10⅛	3⅛	Medco Jwry	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	4⅛	Medenco .08	8	11	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
43½	31⅛	MediaGn .54	13	8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
5⅛	2½	Meridian In	19	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	3½	Metrocare	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	2⅛	Metro Grtg	7	44	2⅛	2½	2½	
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	4	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	MichSug .10	42	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19	7⅛	MidFinl .36b	7	17	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	Milgo Elect	9	55	17⅛	16⅛	17	
14⅛	7⅛	Miller H	5	3	9	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	10	7½	7½	7½	
37⅛	18⅛	Mil Roy .20e	14	10	23	23	23	
19⅛	11	MoBecl Pkr	4	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	MoKanTx cl		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	16	Mitchell En	15	41	20	19	20	
5⅛	2⅛	Mite Corp	9	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	MoAmCo Cp	2	27	2¼	2	2⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Mybden wt		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	6⅛	Moog Inc	8	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
16⅛	9⅛	MtgGr 1.29e	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Mouldings		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18	14⅛	MtVernM 1	6	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	Movielab		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	MPB Cp .40	5	6	9	9	9	
4⅛	2	MPO Video		4	2⅛	2½	2½	
5⅛	1⅛	MPS Intl Cp	15	13	2⅛	2	2	

N

5	3	Napco Ind	7	1	3	3	3	
7⅛	3¼	Narda Micr	5	27	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Atlanta	19	10	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	¼
2⅛	1	NatBellas H		16	1	1	1	
21⅛	12¼	Nat Gen wt		45	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Nat Gn wt n		73	4	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	10	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Natlnd wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅛	3⅛	NKinney Cp	4	24	4	4	4	
25⅛	7⅛	NMedEn .10	6	22	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	1
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Nat Silv .20e	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	6⅛	NatSpin .05e	6	1	7	7	7	
4	1⅛	Nat System	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Nelsner .10p	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	NeliDon .35t	43	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Neonex .05	5	5	3	3	3	
52	25⅛	NEng Nucir	28	45	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	⅛
1½	⅛	Newidria M	16	25	1⅛	1	1	
24⅛	13⅛	NMexA .84t	36	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4	1⅛	Newpark Rs	10	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	N Proc .35e	16	63	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	NYTimes .60	8	3	12	12	12	
8⅛	5	NiagFS .20a	5	2	6	5⅛	6	
23⅛	18⅛	NJBPI 2.2e	8	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅛	4⅛	Noel Indust	3	10	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	NoAmMt wt		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	NorAm Roy	31	37	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	NorCdn Oils	20	30	7⅛	6⅛	7	
60⅛	51	N IPS pf4.25		z150	53	52⅛	53	1
29⅛	14⅛	NNGMob wt		42	17⅛	16⅛	17	
7⅛	4⅛	Novo Corp	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	4	Nuclear Dat		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	12⅛	NumacO Gs	30	7	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	

O

42⅛	17	Offshore Co	9	13	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	¼
5⅛	3⅛	Ohio Art .20	22	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	OhioBrass 1	11	4	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
20	9⅛	Oh Sealy .20	10	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	OKC Cp .80a	5	8	16⅛	16¼	16¼	⅛
42⅛	16⅛	OnanCp .30e	7	5	19	18⅛	19	
90⅛	55⅛	OOkep 5.47e	11	z1600	83	80⅛	83 —	1½
25⅛	7⅛	OpenRd Ind	5	22	10⅛	10	10⅛ +	⅛
19⅛	8⅛	OrlolHo .10h	5	19	12⅛	12	12⅛ +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ormand Ind	31	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	8	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	OvelhDr .32	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ —	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Overs Secur		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Elec		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	OxfdEl pf.56		2⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	OxfdFst .20r	11	24	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
6⅛	4	Ozark Airlin	26	31	4⅛	4		

P - Q

3⅛	1⅛	Pac Cst Prp		1	2	2	2 +	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		14	20⅛	20	20	
20	17⅛	PGE pf 1.37		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ —	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PGRd pf1.25		6	16⅛	16	16⅛ +	⅛
17⅛	16	PG pfA 1.25		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	PG 4.2pf1.09	3	2	41	41	41 +	⅛
31⅛	27⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		6	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛ +	⅛
28⅛	26	PG 8.1pf2.04		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30⅛	27⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		10	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	P Holdg .34	9	29	9⅛	9¼	9⅛ +	⅛
66⅛	59	PacLt pf4.75		z10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛ +	1⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	9	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		16	1-16	1-16	1-16	
68⅛	61⅛	Pac PL pf 5		z175	65	63⅛	63⅛ +	⅛
19	7⅛	PacSv L .28	3	3	8	8	8	
18⅛	9⅛	Pall Corp	17	6	15⅛	15	15	
18⅛	14⅛	PaloM 1.70e	8	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ +	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Pandl Bradf	12	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ +	⅛
3⅛	2	Pantasote	17	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ +	⅛
8	5	Park El .25t	7	4	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Parklan Hos	6	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	Patagoni Co	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	PatoCG .20e		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	PeaseE .74e		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ —	⅛
2	1	PeaseEll wt		6	1⅛	1	1⅛ +	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Peel Elder	21	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
13½	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ —	⅛
5	1⅛	Penob Shoe		18	2	2	2	
1⅛	⅛	Penlron Ind	21	6	⅛	⅛	⅛ +	1-16
13⅛	7⅛	PepCom .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ —	⅛
21⅛	16	PEPI Inc	11	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛ —	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Perini .30e	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	5	Permaneer	17	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Perlec Corp	9	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Phil LD .52r	6	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pic n Pay St	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	PiedInd .24	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ —	⅛
9⅛	7	Pioner Plas	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Pioneer Tex	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
61⅛	25	PitDMo 1.20	11	10	47	45	47 +	2
7⅛	6⅛	PitWVT .57e	9	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ —	⅛
45⅛	23⅛	Pitway .60b	15	2	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	
27⅛	7⅛	PizzaCp Am	15	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ +	⅛
36⅛	17⅛	Plantronics	12	17	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	5	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	PNB MR wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2½	Pneumo Dy		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
15	8⅛	Polychr .65t	7	14	11½	10¾	11⅛ +	1
8⅛	3⅝	Potter Inst		2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
16⅝	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .20	6	4	3½	3⅝	3½ +	¼
11⅛	4⅝	Prel Corp	3	6	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	33	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	PresRIA .84	39	1	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛ +	¼
13⅝	9⅛	PresRI B .84	40	1	10	10	10	
12⅛	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	16	5⅛	4⅛	5	
16⅝	6⅛	Prime Equit	7	18	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
24⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	6	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅛
25⅝	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	26	14⅝	14¼	14⅛ +	¼
11	9¼	ProvGs .72a	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛ +	⅛
3⅝	1½	Prud Fund		4	3	2⅛	3	
12¼	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		6	5⅝	5¼	5¼ +	⅛
60	55⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z25	56	56	56 —	½
7⅝	3¼	Pulte Hmes	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	6	6⅛	5⅛	6	
19¼	10	PutnamS .40	6	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛ —	⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	15	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ +	⅛

R

37¼	23⅝	RangrO Can	100	34	33¼	32⅝	33¼ +	⅝
34⅝	19½	Ransbrg .60	9	3	23⅝	23	23⅛ +	½
6⅛	3⅝	RapdAm wt		53	5¼	4⅝	5⅛ +	¼
7	4¼	Rath Pack	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
7	4	Ray Resrcs	11	3	4	4	4	
16⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	7	2	7⅝	7½	7½ —	½
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	7	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	3	Reading Ind		3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
19⅝	15½	RealEsl 1.40	12	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛ —	½
15⅝	12⅛	RltInT 1.60e	11	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛ +	¼
23½	18⅛	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ +	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Recrion Crp	6	10	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
17⅝	7⅝	RefrigTr .12	7	7	9¼	9½	9½	
9½	7	ReliIFd .78e		13	8½	8⅛	8½	
12	9⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	11	10⅛	1 1½	10⅛ +	¼
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		7	1			
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	12	29	28½	29 +	⅝
68⅝	42⅝	ReschCtl .08	44	47	60	58⅝	60 +	1½
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	13	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ +	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Resiszfix .30	8	11	6½	6⅝	6½	
4⅝	1⅝	Resrtsintl A	9	22	2½	2⅛	2⅛ +	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Resrtsintl B	14	12	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
4⅝	1½	Rest Assoc		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		8	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
9⅝	4½	RH Med Svc	5	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Riblet Prod	4	17	6½	6⅛	6½ +	⅛
6⅝	2	Richton .15e		10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		2	1	1	1	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		7	11-16	⅝	⅝ —	1-16
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	13	10	11¼	11	11⅛ —	⅛
10	6¼	RittFinB .24	9	21	7½	7	7¼ +	⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ +	¼
32½	15⅝	Robintech	19	45	21¾	20⅝	21½ +	1
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3	1	Rockw Nat		61	1⅛	1	1⅛	
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	21	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ +	⅝
13¼	5⅛	Rollins Intl	7	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼ +	⅝
6⅝	1¼	Ronco Telep	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	4	14	5	5	5 —	½
25½	16⅝	Rowan .14	16	59	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Royal Amer		6	9	9	9 —	⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8⅝	2⅝	RPS Prod		3	3	3	3	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	11	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	5¼	Rudick pf.56		3	5½	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	18	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Russeks Inc	5		4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	9	Russl Cp .40	4	1	8¾	8¾	8½ —	¼
33¾	13⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	15	14	14	14 +	½
29¾	13½	RyanHo .10e	16	51	21	20¾	21 +	½
31⅝	18½	Rydr Sys wt		1	25½	25½	25½ +	½
7⅝	2⅝	Ryerson Hay		14	2¾	2½	2¾ —	⅛

S

43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	19	7	31½	31	31⅝ —	½
21⅝	10⅝	StJohnsT .62	4	7	11⅝	11¼	11¼ —	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Salem Corp	15	3	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	26	97	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛ +	1⅛
12⅝	11¾	SDle G pf.88		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	8	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝ —	⅝
7¼	2⅝	Sanitas .12	16	20	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	4⅝	Saturn Airw	5	3	6	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅛
17⅛	7⅝	Saundr L .20	5	7	9	9	9	
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		11	4	3⅛	4	
9⅝	7¼	Schenut .20e	5	3	8½	8½	8½	
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ +	¼
3⅛	1⅝	Schiller Ind	19	3	2¼	2½	2½ —	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Sci Mgt .12e	7	x9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	8	Scope Ind	19	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
8⅝	1¾	Scottex Cp		2	2¼	2¼	2¼ +	⅛
35⅝	11¾	ScottyHo .05	21	14	19⅝	19¼	19⅝ —	⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Scujry Rain	00	16	20½	19⅝	20 +	⅝
9	6⅝	SbdAlMll .30	4	10	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
22	10⅝	Sea Contain	7	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ +	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Searsind .44	7	2	8	8	8	
10	4⅝	Season All	8	16	5	5	5 +	¼
15⅛	7⅝	Sec Mr 2.40e	8	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2¼	½	SecMz In wt		2	13-16	12-16	13-16 +	1-16
7⅝	2⅝	Seligm Asso	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ —	⅛
23½	8⅝	Semtec .48t	8	7	10⅛	10½	10⅛ +	¼
14⅝	4½	Service Cp I	5	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝ +	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	2	5½	5½	5½ +	⅛
3½	1¾	Shaer Shoe		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27h	8	1	13	13	13	
13⅝	5	ShellrR .05e	5	8	6⅛	6	6⅛ +	⅛
21¼	8⅝	Shnandh Oil	16	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝ —	¼
16⅝	14⅝	Shn'O pf1.25		2	14⅝	14½	14½ —	⅛
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	9	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛ +	¼
16⅝	11½	Showbt .40a	6	1	12½	12½	12½ +	¼
13	4	ShulmTr En	13	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Sigma Inst	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	6	SikesCp .20	11	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ +	⅝
8	6⅝	Simkins .53	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ +	⅛
4	3	Sim Sch .10e	7	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
9	4⅝	Simpixl .37t	6	21	6	5⅝	6 +	½
19⅝	11⅝	Simplex Wir		8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝ —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Slikin SmRt	13	10	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝ —	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	8	1	9½	9½	9½ —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SMDInd .28t	5	1	2⅝	2¼	2¼ +	⅛
11⅛	3	Solitron .06	36	55	4½	4	4 —	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼ +	¼
38½	18⅝	Soundsn .40	7	83	18⅝	17½	18¼ +	7
25⅝	18¼	SCEO pf1.56		z100	20⅝	20½	20½ —	½
116½	108¼	SCE pf8.96		1	109½	109½	109½	
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛ +	⅝
15⅝	13⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
67¼	46⅝	Sou Roy 1.20	32	38	61	60	60½ —	¼
24⅝	8	Specity Rest	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	5	Spector Ind	9	270	6	5⅝	5⅝	
10	6⅝	Spectra .24	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Spectro .18	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ +	⅛
8½	4⅛	Spelzmn Ind	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ +	⅛
9⅝	4½	Spencer .32t	4	5	5⅛	5	5⅛ +	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Splentex .48	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ +	⅛
14½	7⅝	SSP Ind .22r	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	5	4	13	13	13 +	⅛
5	1⅝	Std Dredge		2 2	2¼	2¼	2¼ —	⅛
25⅝	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ +	⅛
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23½	20⅝	Std Prod	5	4	22	21⅝	22 +	⅝
28¼	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛ +	⅛
20½	14½	Stange .20	14	12	14⅝	14¼	14½ +	⅛
7	4⅝	StanlyA .40t	50	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	StaleSL .10h	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24¼	10⅝	Statham Ins	12	21	15¼	14⅝	15¼ +	⅝
5⅛	3¼	Stelmet Inc	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	5⅝	Steiber Ind	10	14	6¼	6	6¼	
31⅝	15⅝	Stepn Ch .20	10	13	17½	17¼	17½ +	⅝
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅛	7	Sterndent	7	10	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝ +	⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	3	43	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
20½	13¼	StopShop .90	6	2	14⅝	14½	14½ —	⅛
18⅝	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	70	8¼	7⅝	8⅛ —	⅛
2½	1¼	Strattn Grp	10	54	1½	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Struth Wells	15	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	Summit Ors	3	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼ —	⅛
9¼	4¼	Sunair .12e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
12½	4½	Sup Ind Intl	5	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ +	⅛
38⅝	14⅝	Superscop	9	72	34⅛	33⅝	33⅛ +	⅝
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	14	2	1	1	1	
9	3⅝	Susquhana		19	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		1	9½	9½	9½ —	⅛
2⅝	1	SutrMtg wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	3⅛	Synalloy	7	7	3⅝	3½	3½ —	⅛
107	46¼	Syntex .40	31	716	93	88⅝	92½ +	6¼
32⅝	16	Sysco Cp .20	14	21	22⅝	22½	22⅝ +	⅛
8⅝	2½	System Eng	16	21	3½	3⅛	3½ +	⅛

T

17½	11¾	Tasty B .88a	7	1	12	12	12	
1⅝	1⅛	Tech Sym		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	10	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝ +	⅛
3	1⅝	Techcl Tapes	10	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	8	76	9⅝	8½	9⅛ +	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Technitrol	15	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
30	24¼	Tejon R .20a	27	4	27⅝	27¼	27¼ —	⅝
27⅝	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ +	⅛
3⅛	¾	Telex Cp wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Tenna Corp		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		70	3⅝	3⅝	3½ +	⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	5	8	3½	3½	3½ +	⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	23	82	16⅝	16¼	16½	
25⅝	11⅝	TesoroPt wt		55	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
8	3⅝	Texasint Co	9	11	4⅝	4	4	
7⅛	3⅝	Texstar	4	3	4	3⅝	4	
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	4	3⅛	3	3	
7⅝	3⅛	ThorMk .32t		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	4⅛	Tidwell .30	5	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅛	2⅝	Titmus Opt		13	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	6	7½	7 7-16	7 7-16 —	1-16
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	6	Tracor Inc	6	13	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝ —	⅝
10⅝	4⅝	TranLux .35	21	4	5¼	5⅝	5¼ +	¼
1⅝	1	Trnsair .01e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	4½	TWA wt		48	5¼	4⅝	5¼ +	⅝
9¼	4⅝	Treadw .31t	7	6	5¼	5½	5¼ —	⅛
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	5	3	5½	5½	5½ +	⅛
3¼	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	3⅝	Tufico Corp	6	3	3½	3½	3½ —	⅛
12⅝	4½	Turbodyne	17	5	6	5⅝	5⅝ +	⅛
13¼	5⅝	TwinFair In	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ +	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Tyco Labs	7	20	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛

U

2⅝	1⅝	UIP Corp	7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	10	Uninvest .60	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
27½	18½	UnTr 2.38e	8	25	18⅝	18½	18½ —	⅛
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛ —	⅛
11	6¼	UnAirPr .40	5	12	7½	7⅛	7¼ +	⅛
2⅝	2 2-16	Un Asb Inc		3	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		45	1⅝	1¼	1⅝ +	⅛
18⅛	16¼	UnCosF .82t	9	14	16¼	16	16¼ —	⅛
12⅝	5¼	Un Dollar St	4	7	6½	6⅝	6½ +	⅛
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	6	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4	UnNal Corp		5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
1⅛	5-16	UnNatCp wt		10	7-16	5-16	7-16 +	1-16
11	9⅛	Un Nat pf.70		6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅝	7⅝	UnP Dy .60a	5	8	8½	8¼	8¼ —	¼
32⅝	25⅝	USBnT 2.19e	15	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛ —	⅛
19¼	6⅛	US Filter	12	104	10⅛	10½	10½ —	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	11	17	17	17 —	⅛
3⅝	2	USNat Rarc	5	4	2⅛	2½	2½	
10⅛	4⅝	US Radium	6	5	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
12¼	6½	US Reducin	6	10	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	USRubR .54	8	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝ +	⅛
31	16⅛	Unity Buy S	15	3	21⅝	21¼	21⅝ +	⅛
5	2⅛	UnivClg .05r	7	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝ +	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	45	91	5¼	4⅝	5¼ +	1⅛
13⅝	6½	Univ Sav .26	3	3	6½	6½	6½	
22⅝	11⅛	UrisBldg wt		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	25	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	4	UVInd wt		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ +	⅛

V

20⅝	7⅛	VallesSt .95t	9	7	8¼	8¼	8¼ +	⅛
6½	3⅛	Valley Mtal	36	20	5½	5½	5½	
24⅝	9½	Valmac .40b	4	73	19½	18½	19½ +	1⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	5	4	4	4	
5⅛	2⅝	ValueLin D		5	3	3	3	
3⅛	2	Varo Inc	6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Verit Indust	13	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	8	19	3⅛	3	3⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Vertipil Inc	11	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
5⅝	1½	Viewlex		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝ +	⅛
14⅝	6½	Viking Genl	3	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝ +	⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	66	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
12¼	4½	Vintage Ent	3	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝ +	⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	5	14	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
17⅝	9⅝	Voplex .68	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛ +	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Vulc Cp .10	12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛

W

7⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	11	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17⅝	6⅝	Wacknhl .28	8	3	7½	7½	7½ —	⅛
5¼	2⅝	WadlEq .10e	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅛	10⅝	WagnrEl .48	6	1	11½	11½	11½ —	⅛
10⅝	6¼	Walroco Oil	16	31	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
22⅛	10½	WardCR Dg	21	6	16	15⅝	15⅝ —	⅛
2⅛	⅝	WardFds wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
8½	3	Wards .0p	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ +	⅛
37	18⅛	WasPsiB .40	8	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛ +	⅛
15	12⅛	WasRIT 1.04	13	16	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛ +	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Weiman Co	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
27¼	12¼	WellsNat Sv	20	63	27¼	27⅛	27⅛ —	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Westals Pzl		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	Westby Fsh		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
6⅝	4	Westn Decal	22	10	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛ +	5-16
20⅝	12½	Westn Finl	4	78	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛ +	⅛
5⅛	1¼	WstPac I wt		22	2	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	5⅛	Westran Ind	8	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2½	Whitehal Co	6	5	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		36	1	⅝	1	
2½	1	Wichita Ind	5	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ +	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Willcx Gibb	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	5	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝ +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WishrO .20t	12	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .80	7	12	9½	9	9 —	⅛
5⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	6	7	3⅝	3½	3½	
4½	2¼	Wlsn P .06p	21	4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7¼	Winkimo .40	5	1	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	3½	Winston Mil	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
63	54½	Wis P pf4.50		y300	55⅛	54⅝	55¼ —	1⅛
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	4	5	5	5	
9⅝	6	Wolv Ind .32	6	2	6	6	6	
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	4	8⅛	8¼	8⅛ +	⅛
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	4	2	6¼	6¼	6¼ +	¼
12⅝	9	Work Wr .68	5	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
16⅝	7	Wrather Cp	78	20	9⅝	9	9⅝ +	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		14	1	1	1 —	3-16
10¼	3½	WTC Air .10	8	16	4½	4	4	
40⅝	13	WUI In .20e	8	26	15⅝	15	15⅝ +	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	8	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
29⅛	8	Wynn Intl	6	51	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛ +	¼
14⅛	10	WymBan .40	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ +	¼

Y

17⅝	11¾	Yates Ind	9	52	14¾	14	14¾ +	⅝

Z

8¼	3⅝	ZimHom .24	12	20	5	4¾	5 +	⅝

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 23, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.......... $8.78
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $8.75
(w) Amitalia Fund.......... $8.21

AMINOOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor.......... SF64.00
(w) Andreas Equity.......... Can.$5.32
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.. SF90.56
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $37.00
(w) Aries Fund.......... $31.27
(w) Asca Corporation.......... DM12.04
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. $10.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd..... $7.20

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.) $3.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling.. Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust...... Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.. Aus.$8.36

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond.......... SF824.00
— (d) Conbar.......... SF891.00
— (d) Grobar.......... SF716.00
— (d) Stockbar.......... SF940.00

BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BtF Growth Fund.... $5.83
— (w) BtF Japan Fund..... $12.18
— (w) BtF Trust S.A. $10.48
— (w) BtF Income Fund..... $9.38

(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l. $50.92
(w) Browninvest.......... $19.77
(r) Cal. Land & Constr...... $19.32
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. Can.$14.94
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. Can.$5.23

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l.......... $13.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. .. $11.15

(d) Capital Rentinvest....... LF992
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh..... $118.56
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed. $885.72
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.. $8.59
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.. $11.17
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.88
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V....... $502.49

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF92.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l...... SF90.00

CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor.......... SF153.75
— (d) Intervalor.......... SF90.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.. SF258.25

(i) Crosby Fund S.A......... $F6.08
(w) D.G.C. $54.48
(d) Delta Invest. Fund...... $8.88
(d) Delta Multifund.......... $9.71
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund......... Yen 9,676

DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.. $10.41
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.... $11.31
— (w) Dr Offsh. Com. Sh... $8.57
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.. —

(d) Eurunion.......... $49.77
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $6.25

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia..... $11.18
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $20.35
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd..... $24.87
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $9.83

(d) Fiducem.......... BF1.113
(d) Finance Union.......... $10.31
(w) Firs/Fund.......... $13.16

FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust....... $4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.... $8.11
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd... Bah.$11.67

(d) First Nt'l City Fund..... $32.19
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.. $77.56
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $68.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $24.66
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr. SF2,448
(d) Formula Selection Fd... SF97.89
(d) Fonditalia.......... $12.09
(d) Fund of Nations.......... $2.17
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$9.63

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd... Berm.$24.83
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund.... Berm. $8.55

(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.... $3.15
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV $4.632
(w) Hedged Investors......... $10.835
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobel.......... $29.66
(d) ICOFUND.......... $12.30
(w) INGROW.......... $22.30
(d) Interitv.......... SF376.40
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.94
(d) Interitalia.......... Lire 8,900
(w) Intermarket Fund......... $107.93
(w) Int'l Income Fund......... $21.59
(r) Int'l Invest. Network..... $10.10
(r) Int'l PrivLege Ltd.......... Can.$3.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques......... $61.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.95

(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $10.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund...... $15.51
(d) Japan Selection Fund.... $51.18
(w) Japan Pacific Fund...... $15.65

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine East. Trust.. $77.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. $49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $27.51

(d) KB Income Fund.......... LF1,841
(w) Keyfund.......... $7.96
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.. $10.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F... $30.80
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold...... $19.01

LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:
++(r) L&B-T 2-way Fd.Ltd £1.01
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd. SF495.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF438.00

(w) Luxfund.......... $21.87
(r) Marlin Fund.......... $6.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $12.32
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $3.98
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund...... $8.98
(w) N.A.M.F. $84.27
(w) Nippon Fund.......... $27.29
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $6.50
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $11.62
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. .. $2.25
(r) Pegasus Intern'l......... $7.17
(d) Renta Fund.......... LF1,878
(d) Renta Capital Fund...... LF3,520
(d) Rentinvest.......... LF861

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund.......... $8.67
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $13.04
— (d) Global Fund.......... $8.95

(w) Samurai Portfolio......... SF71.25
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V. .. $5.44

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)........ $12.46

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $6.86
— (d) Share Realty.......... $13.97
— (w) Shareholders Excal.. $8.66
— (d) Enterprise Fund...... $5.38
— (d) Harbor Fund.......... $7.97

S.M.C FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd... $8.61
— (d) Crossbow Fund........ SF6.54
— (d) I.T.F. $9.16
(w) SMH I DM96.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est..... SF1,461.50
— (r) Securswiss.......... SF1,215.00

(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.... $12.44
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.... $172.58
(w) Star Fund.......... $7.88
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.. $11.10

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Porfolio.......... SF443.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF97.00
— (d) Universal Fund........ SF107.02

(r) Talent Global Fund....... $13.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) $30.30
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV.... $39.88
(w) Tokyo Valor.......... $15.81
(w) Transpacific Fund......... $18.76

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fund.......... $1.55
+ (r) Do. Accumulation...... $1.81
+ (r) Overseas (Sig) Ltd.... £13.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation...... £15.00

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.......... SF50.50
— (d) Bond Invest.......... SF89.00
— (d) Convert-Invest.......... SF98.00
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.......... SF156.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.......... SF199.50
— (d) Globinvest.......... SF88.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest.......... SF89.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest.......... SF444.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.... SF366.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est..... SF171.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds.......... DM18.41
— (d) Europafonds.......... DM37.66
— (d) Unifonds.......... DM21.37
— (d) Unirenta.......... DM40.68
— (d) Unispecial I DM57.11

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $3.16
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $15.73
(w) Universal Sav. Equity.. Can.$7.89
(w) Western Growth Fd...... $5.95
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,459.48
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.. $1,636.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd... $516.55
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $37.98
(w) Worldwide Special......... $3,611.82

DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: + — New: NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81..	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-81...	97⅝	98⅝
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	87	88
Amax 8-78.........	98	99
Amax 8⅝-86.......	99	100
ASEA 8½-86.......	97	98
Ashland 8-87......	92½	93½
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	93	94
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	98	99
B.N.P. 8¼-77......	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86.....	98	99
Beecham 8¼-86...	95	96
BICC 7¾-87.......	89	90
Borg Warn 8-79....	96½	98
Borregaard 8¼-86	98	99
CN PTT 8-86......	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	99	100
Carrier 8-87.......	92½	93½
C. Lafarge 8¼-86.	100	101
C.F.E. 8-87.......	87	88
Com Union	97¾	98¾
Cont Oil 7-80......	91¾	92¾
Conoco 8-86.......	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-86....	93¼	94¼
Copen City 8-84...	95½	97
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
Copen Tel 8¼-86..	96	97
Corning 8½-86.....	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87.....	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82.....	102	103
Denmark 7½-90...	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86...	99¼	100¼
Dupont 7½-78.....	96	97
E.D.F. 8½-86......	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84.......	92	94
E.I.B. 8½-86.......	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-90.......	92½	93½
Esso 7½-76........	95¾	96¾
Esso 8-86 Nov.....	97½	98½
Escom 8½-86......	95	96
FinMigBk 8½-86..	95¼	96¼
Ford 8-81..........	98¼	99¼
GenMills 8-86.....	94	95
GenMot 8¼-76....	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8¾-86....	103¼	104¼
Granges 8½-89....	95	96
Groller 8¾-86.....	94	95
GTE 8¼-86........	94¼	95¼
Guar Roy 8-87.....	92¼	93¼
Haas 8-78.........	96¼	97¼
Haas 8¾-86.......	100¾	101¾
Hambros 7¾-87...	92	93
Helsinki 8¾-86....	98½	99½

Hill Samuel 8½-86	98½	99½
Iceland 8-87.......	89½	90½
I.C.I. 7½-92.......	87¼	88¼
I.N.I. 8-87........	89	90
Ireland 8½-89.....	92	93
I.S.E. 8¼-86......	94	95
Intl Util 8¼-82...	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86.	98¼	99¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	95½	96½
Lyons 8¾-86......	97¼	98¼
Metro Est 8¾-86..	96½	97½
Monsanto 8¾-85..	102	103
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	95	96
Newfoundld 8½-86	97	98
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	86¾	87¾
Ontario 8¼-86.....	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86........	95½	96½
Otis Elv 8¼-85.....	103¼	101¼
OwensCorn 9-86..	102¼	103¼
Pekema 8¼-86.....	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-85.....	92¼	93¼
Petronor 8½-86...	95¼	96¼
PhilMorris 8-78...	100¾	101¾
PhilMorris 8¼-86.	100¼	101¼
Plessey 8¼-86.....	94	95
QuebecHyd 8½-86.	98¼	99¼
Queensld 8½-86...	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87.....	90	91
Rank 8¾-86........	99¼	100¼
Richardson 8¼-85.	100¼	101¼
S.A.S. 8-89........	94	95
Scott 8¾-86........	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86.........	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87........	90	91
Sth Africa 8-87....	88½	89½
Sybron 8-87.......	92	93
Textron 7¾-87.....	88½	89½
Transamer 8½-86..	94	95
Transocean 8-86...	93½	94½
Transocean 8-84...	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	89¼	90¼
T.R.W. 8¼-86.....	98	99
Union Oil 7-79....	92	93
Union Oil 7½-87...	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87.........	91½	92½
Volvo 8-87........	93	94
Wellcome 8¼-87...	93¾	94¾
Will Glyn 8¼-87...	94¼	95¼

Apco 8-89.........	68½	7
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	87½	9
Amer Can 4¾-88..	74½	7
Am Tob 5¼-88....	101½	10
Ashland 5-88.....	86½	8
Beatrice 4¾-92....	86½	8
BroadHale 4¾-87.	88	8
Chevron 5-88.....	103¼	10
Chrysler 4¾-88...	61	6
Chrysler 5-88.....	68	6
Cont Tel 5½-88....	99¼	10
Cumminsin 6¼-86	95½	9
Dart Ind 4¾-87...	103¾	10
EastKodak 4½-88.	144	14
Fedders 5-92......	67½	6
Firestone 5-88....	88	8
Ford 5-88.........	88½	8
Ford 6-86.........	92½	9
GenElec 4¼-85....	102¼	10
GenElec 4¼-87....	98	9
Gen Foods 4¾-82.	80	8
Gillette 4¾-82.....	98½	9
Halliburt 4¼-87...	127¼	12
Honeywell 6-86...	103¼	10
I.S.E. 5-88.......	74	7
I.S.E. 6-89.......	82	8
J. Logan 4¾-83...	83	8
LTV 5-88.........	47½	4
MarMidland 5-88	83	8
Mass Mut 6¾-87..	83	8
Miles 4½-93......	93½	9
Morgan JP 4¼-87.	121½	12
Motorola 4½-83...	124½	12
Murphy Oil 5-89..	128	12
Nabisco 5¼-88....	95	9
Owens Ill 4½-87..	94	9
PanAm 5¼-88.....	62½	6
Penney JC 4½-87.	98¼	9
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	114½	11
R.C.A. 5-88.......	83½	8
Revlon 4¾-87.....	102	10
Revlon 4¾-87.....	93	9
Reynolds M 5-88..	65	6
Squibb Intl 4¾-87.	92½	9
Texaco 4½-88.....	81	8
UnCarb 4¾-82.....	86	8
WarnLam 4½-87..	104	10

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88..	61	62½
Amexco 4¼-87....	112¾	113¾
Am Mot 6-92......	93	95
Amoco 5½-84.....	103	104

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Cor
Yesterday.	96.20	89.88	112.
Previous ..	96.16	89.78	112.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	67.90
Albert Heijn.	117.20
Algembank..	318.50
Amrobank..	76.20
A'dam.......	220
Fokker......	32
Heineken....	275.50
H.V.A........	89
Holland-Am..	186
Hoogovens...	66.30
K.L.M........	96.50
Philips new..	48.60
Robeco......	225
Rolinco......	148.90
Royal Dutch.	135.60
Unilever.....	119.40
Van Ommer.	355
Ver.Mach ..	158

Brussels

Arbed.......	4,600
Brux.Lamb..	2,820
Cock-Ougree	1,268
Electrobel...	6,940
GB Enterpr..	2,800
Hoboken.....	4,935
Petrofina....	7,350
Ph.Gevaert..	1,386
Soc.Générale	3,065
Solvay.......	2,830
Un Minière..	1,730

Frankfurt

AEG........	97
BASF........	129.50
Bayer.......	109.20
Commerzbk..	175.50
Cont.Gummi.	84.70
Daimler-Benz	336.50
Demag.......	143
DeutBank....	245.80
DresdaBank..	183.50
Gels Aktien..	100.20
Hoesch......	49.80
Karstadt.....	336.50
Kaufhof......	223
KHD.........	87
Lufthansa....	58.20
Mannesmann	160.50
Metallgesell..	205.50
Neckermann.	116
Rheinstahl...	101.50
RWE new....	123.50
Schering.....	428
Siemens......	232
Thyssen......	59
Veba.........	113.80
Volkswagen..	124

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.73
Anglo-Amin..	32.03
BarclayBank.	3.50
BeechamGr..	2.66
BICC........	1.35
Boots.......	2.68
Bowater....	1.53
Brit.AmTob..	2.57
Brit.Oxyg...	0.62½
Brit.Pet.....	5.06
BLMC.......	0.25
Burmah.....	4.15
Cadbury Schw	0.61
Charterex...	1.96
Courtaulds..	1.31
Dalgatont...	0.70
DeBeerD....	3.76
Decca Rec...	3.20
Distillers....	1.46½
Dunlop......	0.85
El Muslind...	1.53
FreeSIGed...	9.10
GEC.........	1.37
GKN	2.97
GlaxoGr.....	3.48
GtUnl-St(A).	2.26
Guinness.....	1.35
Hawker-Sidd.	3.31
Hudson-Bay..	8.85
ImpChem....	2.37
Imps........	0.87
Mar&Spen...	2.58
MetalBox....	2.55
Nichols......	0.72
Plessey......	1.09
RandMines..	2.45
Rank Org (A)	4.10
RoyalDutch..	£19 3/16
R.T.Z.......	2.30
Shell........	2.76
Thorn (A)....	3.98
Tube Invest..	3.29
Union Cor....	3.42
Vickers......	1.39
War L3½....	31.50
West Deep..	7.70
West Drief..	£16⅝
West Hold...	£16⅝
West Min....	1.30
Woolworth..	0.72½
ZCI........	0.73

Milan

Bastogi......	1,900
Erba........	14,090
Ercole Marelli	977
Fiat.........	2,590
Finsider.....	379
Generali.....	72,980
IFI.........	6,150
Italgas......	730
Italsider.....	690
LaRinas.....	199
Montedis....	885
Olivetti......	1,978
Pirelli.......	1,466
SniaVisco...	2,270
Terni.......	206

Paris

AirLiquide...	276
Alimentaire..	170
BSN.........	1,207
Carrefour....	3,050
Cim.Lafarge.	218
Citroën......	76
Cie.Bancaire.	595
CFP........	217
CGE........	444
Ferodo......	507
GerDanone..	319
L'Oréal......	2,520
Mach.Bull....	60
Michelin.....	1,746
Moet Henn...	1,170
Moulinex....	5,180
Nickel......	71
Paribas......	212
PUK.........	132
Penarroya...	62
Perrier......	320
Peugeot.....	440
Rh.Poulenc..	165
St.Gobain....	181
Suez........	340
Télémécaniqu	915
Thomson....	238
Usinor......	105
Wendel......	22

Zurich

Alusuisse....	2,8
B.Boveri.....	9
Ciba-Geigy...	1,5
Cr.Suisse....	3,4
Fischer......	9
HoffRocheb..	126,2
Nestlé.......	3,8
Sandoz......	3,0
Sté B.Suisse..	3,4
Sulzer.......	3,0
U.B.Suisses..	3,8

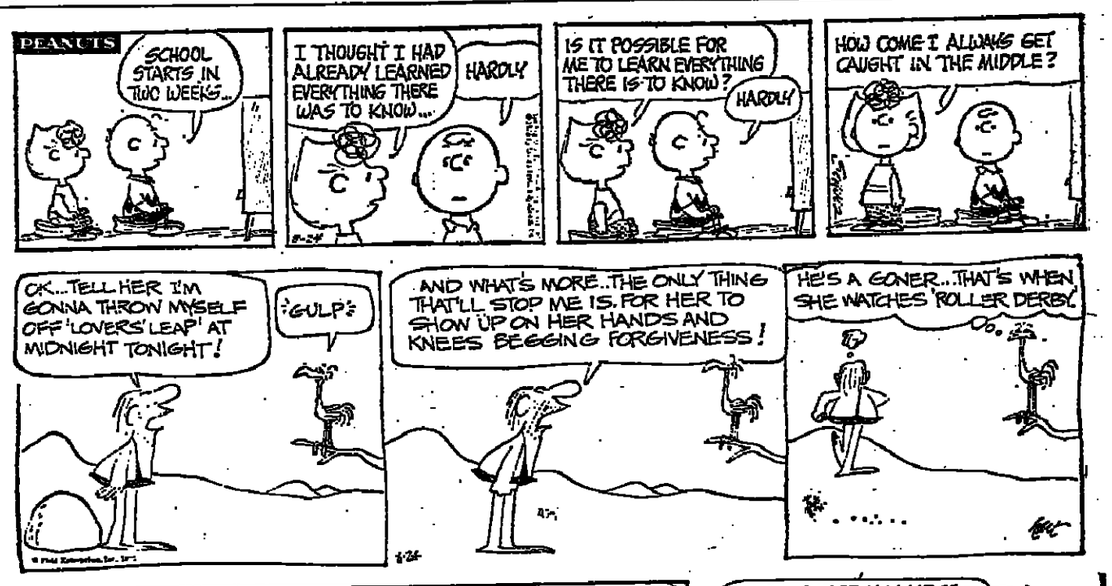
Audience. You're in good company when you read the Herald Tribune: two hundred thousand *other* significant Europeans read it, too.

Travel. If you travel a lot, and most Herald Tribune readers do, read the ads for airlines, hotels and resorts in this paper.

Music. From rock sessions to eisteddfods, the Herald Tribune keeps you *au courant* on the current European musical scene.

Wines. What's your pleasure? An amusing little Bordeaux? A "presumptious" Burgundy? Read the feature pages of the Tribune.

PEANUTS

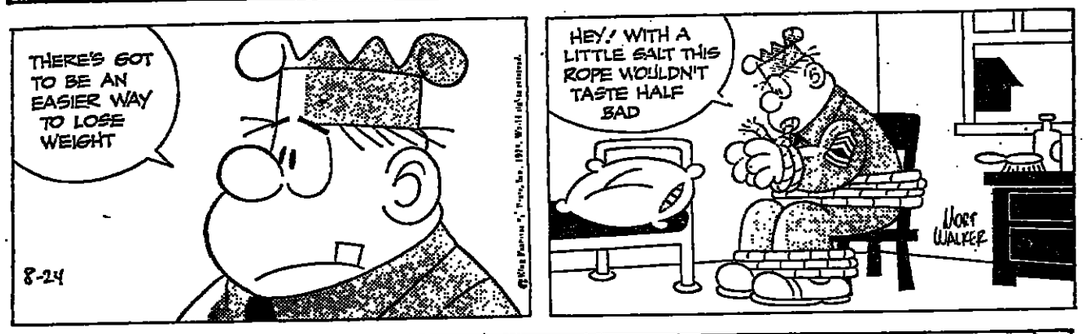


B.C.

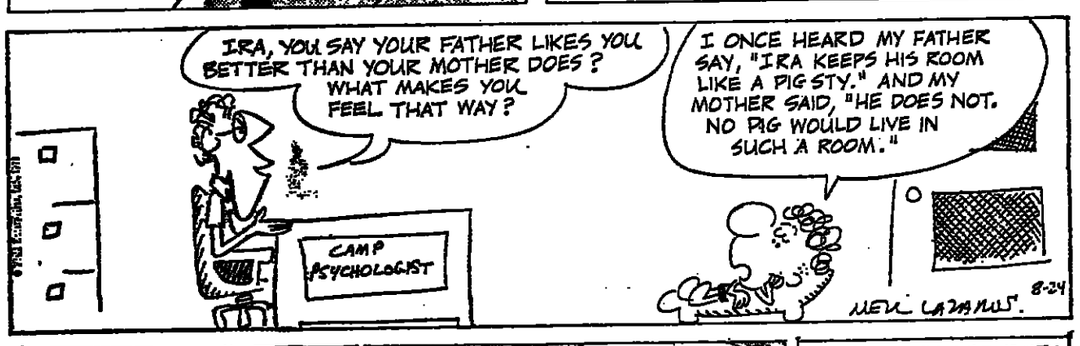
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



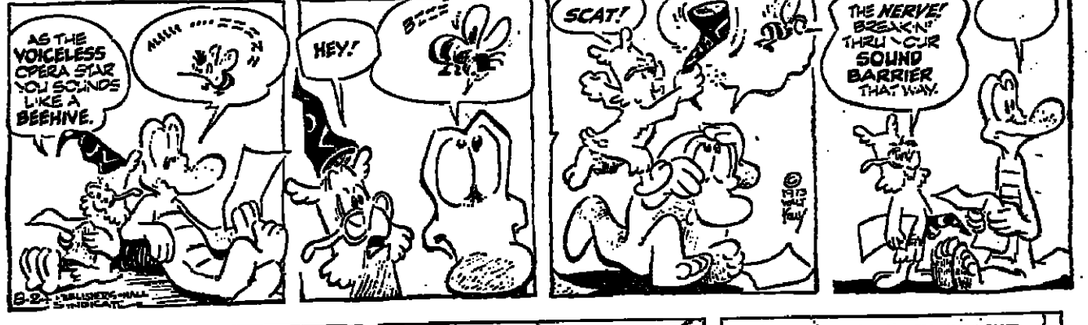
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal from a recent tournament, South went down. A more alert declarer would have found the winning road in three no-trump, although the play was not easy.

The South hand fully justified an opening bid of two no-trump, since the establishable club suit was more than sufficient compensation for the slight shortage of high-card strength.

North's three-club bid was Stayman, and South's rebid was a slightly eccentric attempt to indicate lack of interest in a major-suit contract. The final result would have been the same after the normal rebid of three diamonds, denying a major suit.

A spade would have been the most effective lead, but West not unnaturally led a heart and gave the declarer a chance. The queen won, and South saw that he might have a small communication problem even with a favorable three-two club split. Playing the ace, king and another club would leave him without any certainty of nine tricks, since the spades would remain blocked and the spade king might wither on the vine after a heart continuation from the defense.

South averted this danger by the simple means of leading a low club at trick two, but was wrecked by the club division. West won and shifted to a spade. East covered when the club nine was led from dummy, and later led the diamond queen to give the defense five tricks.

South should have considered the possibility of a singleton club honor in the West hand and guarded against it by leading the club ace at the second trick. When the queen appeared he would have had to be careful to unblock dummy's nine. Then a spade to the ace and a club lead, prepared to play the seven if East played low, would have insured nine tricks. Failure to unblock the club nine would be fatal, for East would refuse to cover that card, and South would find himself in the dummy instead of his hand.

NORTH
♠ A
♡ 10942
◇ 865432
♣ 95

WEST
♠ Q843
♡ KJ863
◇ AJ9
♣ Q

EAST
♠ 109762
♡ 75
◇ Q10
♣ J1064

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ5
♡ AQ
◇ K7
♣ AK8732

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

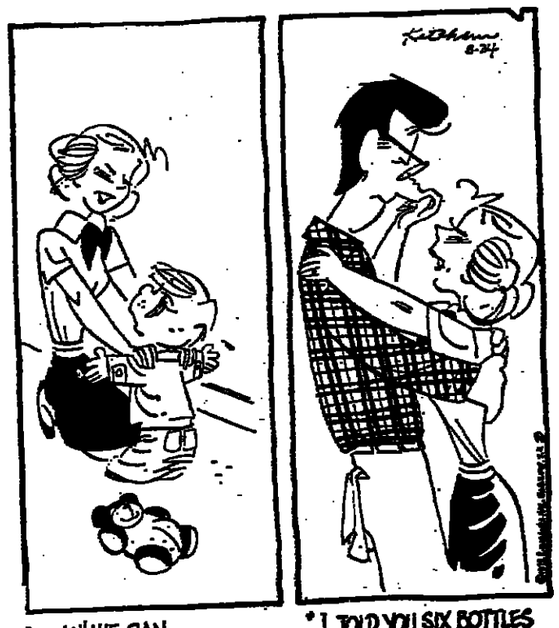
South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	P	I	E		P	A	C	A		O	P	A	L
A	L	A	R	M		O	M	R	I		R	O	P	E
M	O	N	E	Y		R	O	A	R		A	S	S	E
P	I	E	P		B	A	C	K	B	A	C	H	U	S
		A	L	L	E	P	H		R	E	L			
H	O	'	N	E	S	T			T	I	N	E	P	I
A	V	I	A	N	T		T	A	C	E	T		E	R	A
R	E	C	I	T		P	I	A	N	E	L		A	G	E	D
A	R	E		F	O	R	I	T	E		S	E	P	T	I	A
	T	A	M	I	L			A	T	R	E	S	I	T
		O	S	E			S	T	E	T	I	C		
P	S	Y	C	H	P	S	Y	C	H	E		A	P	E
O	P	A	H		O	L	I	O	R		L	O	S	E	R
N	O	L	I	A		L	U	K	E		S	P	U	R	N
E	T	E	S		O	G	E	E		E	T	S		T	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUDEN

SHWIK

YORRAM

KORBEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACRID WINCE JACKET SMUDGE
Answer: Sounds like a funny break—A "WISE CRACK"

BOOKS

ABORTION II
Making the Revolution
By Lawrence Lader. Beacon Press. 242 pp. $7.95.

ABORTION COUNSELING AND SOCIAL CHANGE
By Arlene Carmen and Howard Moody. Judson Press. 122 pp. $2.95.

ABORTION
A Woman's Guide
By Planned Parenthood of New York City. Abelard-Schuman. 147 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Jane E. Brody

THERE are many theories as to how social changes are wrought. Revolution, evolution, direct confrontation, passive resistance, civil disobedience—all have been tried at different times and with varying degrees of success. In an age when radical activism seems the most popular route to social reform, it is surprising to find that radicalism played such a minor part in the most successful social change in recent years—the abortion revolution.

In his fascinating and well-documented chronicle of the abortion movement, Lawrence Lader—reformer, historian and journalist of the participant-observer school—relates how a series of forces, each representing a different approach to social change, acted together to take abortion out of the back alley and bring it into the mainstream of medicine.

While the movement certainly had its radical activists—for one, William Baird, who from the late 1960s on blatantly defied laws on birth control and abortion and challenged legal authorities to stop him (which they occasionally did by throwing him in jail)—most of its success came from much more subtle pressures.

Some of the pressure came from legislators who, year after year, introduced liberalized abortion bills, often risking their political futures. Then there were court challenges resulting in the invalidation of abortion laws in some states. Another significant force was the rising tide of feminism, with its emphasis on a woman's right to control her own body.

A major source of the pressure was the organization developed by the Rev. Howard Moody, pastor of Judson Memorial Church in Greenwich Village and, as Mr. Lader describes him, "a hefty, 6-foot-tall, 46-year-old, Baptist minister with crew-cut hair, known for having tackled such inflammatory problems as the Tammany Hall boss system."

On May 27, 1967, at a time when abortion was generally considered an illegal and immoral act, Mr. Moody announced in a story that appeared on the front page of The New York Times, that he and 31 ministers and rabbis had opened the Clergy Consultation Service on Abortion to help women with "problem pregnancies." In more than 90 percent of cases, this help meant referring the women to abortionists here and abroad who the service felt were medically competent and considerate of the women's feelings and pocketbooks.

From this initial act of civil disobedience, Mr. Moody and Arlene Carmen, administrator of Judson Church, built a national network of clergy referral services that eventually extended to some 40 states and included 3,000 clergymen and women counselors, including a few Roman Catholic priests and one nun.

These courageous clergymen (a few were brought up on charges and the others were at all times at risk of the same) probably did more than any group to make abortion—as a word and an act—acceptable, if not respectable. At the same time, they helped countless thousands of women escape from the dark and terrifying shadows of botched criminal abortions and gave them a friend in a time of desperate need.

The story of the Clergy Service is well told by Miss Carmen and Mr. Moody in their paperback "Abortion Counseling and Social Change," which, in addition to history, provides a few lessons for social revolutionaries. One, learned by the clergy movement, was "not to clobber the opposition" ("many a reform fight and effort for social change has gone down the drain because it is more dramatic and exciting to fight a public real or mistaken enemy than it is to do drudge work as servants of a cause"). Another lesson was that theorizing and theologizing are not substitutes for "immersion and personal involvement in the issue."

But the most telling lesson was that a change in the law (as finally happened in New York in 1970) does not guarantee a change in practice. As the authors note, no wars are won when laws are passed—"the difficult struggle is in changing minds and reshaping institutions to accommodate new possibilities."

There is a telling absence in Mr. Lader's book—the absence of mainstream American medicine which failed to do anything to help change a practice that ultimately affects the health and lives of millions of patients. Aside from a few courageous and defiant physicians who willingly put their careers on the line to challenge laws they considered outmoded and oppressive, most of medicine continued to pretend that abortion was not a medical issue (until, that is, all the work was done and they could then make a fortune doing legal abortions).

Now that the Supreme Court has decreed that abortion in the early months of pregnancy is a matter not for the law but for the woman to decide, a vast educational job needs to be done. The many myths and half-truths handed over from back-alley abortion days that women need a lot of guidance in knowing when and how to seek an abortion and what to expect should they decide to get one.

Toward this end, "Abortion: A Woman's Guide," is a straightforward, simple and sensible handbook. In writing it for Planned Parenthood, Beth Richards Gutcheon rightly focused on the emotional quandaries a woman contemplating an abortion is likely to face. She also explains clearly medical aspects of the procedures.

The only regrettable aspect of this book is its price—$5.95 is much to expect the women who most need such a book to be willing or able to spend. A $1 paperback would be much more appropriate.

Jane E. Brody is a science reporter for The New York Times.

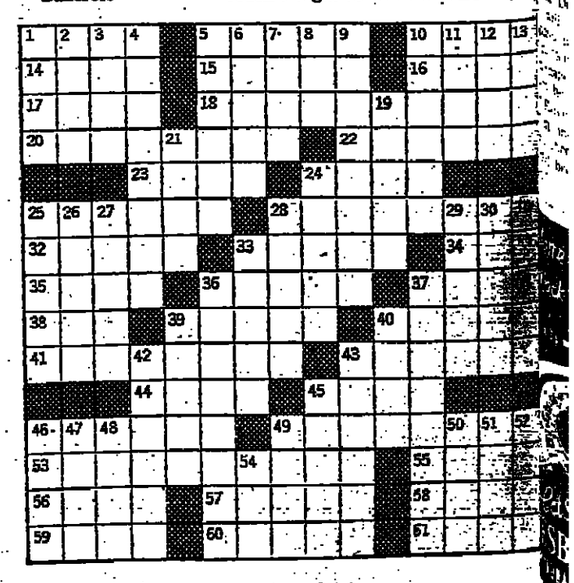
CROSSWORD — By Will We

ACROSS

1 Crane's relative
5 Energy source
10 Driving mishap
14 Killer whale
15 Items for Casals
16 Roof overhang
17 Cordon ——
18 Oscar winner
20 Oscar winner
22 Knobby
23 Pianist Myra
24 Blood fluid: Prefix
25 Scram!
28 Oscar winner
32 Incendiary's indictment
33 False gods
34 Actress MacGraw
35 Sign of boredom
36 Decorated, on the menu
37 Ben-Hur's 904
38 Honshu town
39 Oscar winner and family
40 Window décor
41 Oscar winner
43 Deteriorate
44 Oscar winner Bancroft
45 Laotian's neighbor
46 Arthurian island
49 Oscar winner
53 Oscar winner
55 Librarian's item
56 Egyptian sun disk
57 Rhone tributary
58 Bibliography abbr.
59 Support
60 Irish clans
61 Slithery ones

DOWN

1 Lynda Bird ——
2 Guthrie
3 Bakery worker
4 Oscar winner
5 Laminar rock
6 High-school ages
7 Chez —— (at her house)
8 Pub offering
9 Oscar winner
10 Old salt
11 Boxer's goal
12 Oscar winner
13 Companion of dem and dose
19 Israeli dances
21 Schell's negative
24 Skims over
25 —— Fundy
26 Euterpe's sister
27 Nile city
28 First name of 49 Across
29 Actor Fernando
30 Skip a vowel
31 Oscar winner
33 Hamper, to Signoret
36 Oscar winner
37 Oscar winner
39 "—— La Mancha"
40 Provided that
42 Oscar-winner's forte
43 "—— Charlie?"
45 Nottingham's river
46 Partly open
47 Suffrage
48 Enzyme suffixes
49 Kind of leaf or kick
50 Place for an earring
51 Oscar winner Jannings
52 Oscar winner Buttons, et al.
54 Gordon Mac—



U.S. Perfect in Pool, Good in Basketball

Wins 5 Swimming Golds

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—The United States romped away with all five swimming gold medals tonight to reassert itself as the No. 1 nation in the water at the World Student Games here.

The American contingent at the poolside screeched its support tonight as its competitors dominated the medal collection after yesterday's relatively disappointing showing when they split six golds with the Soviet Union.

Most convincing winners were 400-meter freestyle specialists Jack Tingley and Ann Simmons, who finished far ahead of their nearest challengers while setting games records.

Tingley, a 21-year-old student at the University of Southern California, pulled away from the pack to slice six seconds off the previous record, while Miss Simmons, a sturdy little blonde from Long Beach City College, Calif., broke clear a quarter of the way through the race to chip half a second off the record she set in the qualifying heats. Miss Simmons clocked 4 minutes 28.8 seconds; in beating teammate Jill Strong; Tingley did 4:02.9.

David Johnson brought more ecstatic American cheers as he coolly edged clear without hurrying his relaxed stroke to clinch the 100-meter backstroke title and collect his second individual gold in two days. Johnson clocked 59.9; he won the 200 backstroke yesterday.

The Russians were a shade unlucky in the women's 100-meter butterfly. Little pigtailed Alexandra Meerzon, the fastest qualifier, was slow away from the block but shot ahead to lead at the turn. But the effort proved too much for her and she was overhauled midway down the return lap by big blonde Americans Irene Arden and Cathy Corlone, who took the first two places with times of 1:06.1 and 1:07.3.

American joy was complete when the men's 4×100-meter freestyle relay squad of Mark Elliott, Paul Tietze, Dean Anderson and Ken Knox led from start to finish to clock a games record of 3:28.61 and avenge yesterday's unexpected beating by Russia in the 4×200-meter freestyle relay. The Russians came in second today in 3:31.86.

The Soviet Union did have some success in the water today as its women finished 1-2 in the high-board diving. Milena Duchkova beat Natalia Dmigriyeva, with Alla Selina of Czechoslovakia third. American Christine Lock, a student at Southern University in Texas, was fourth.

The Soviet Union's other two gold medals of the day came in freestyle wrestling where Levan Tadiashvili won by decision over Enyu Stoichev of Bulgaria and in water polo. Their overall total is 57. The United States has 13 golds.

Medal Tally

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	57	30	27
United States	13	9	14
Romania	4	4	5
Poland	2	3	6
Britain	2	3	1
Cuba	2	3	1
Czechoslovakia	2	2	1
Italy	2	—	5
Finland	2	—	—
Hungary	1	5	4
Bulgaria	1	5	3
East Germany	1	3	7
France	1	1	—
Yugoslavia	1	1	2
Japan	—	5	1
West Germany	—	5	5
Canada	—	3	5
Australia	—	1	3
Brazil	—	—	3
Kenya	—	—	1
Mexico	—	—	1

(Seven bronze medals in men's high jump).

Meets Russia in Final

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (UPI).—The United States men's basketball team, suffering from the after-effects of last night's brawl with Cuba, nipped Brazil, 66-60, today to qualify for the finals of the World University Games.

The Americans will face the Soviet Union tomorrow for the title. The Russians led from start to finish as they defeated Canada, 89-74, tonight in a foul-ridden game. Five Canadians and one Russian were ousted because of fouls.

David Thompson of North Carolina State led the U.S. scorers with 17 points in the sloppiest game the Americans have played to date. Their games' won-lost record now stands at 7-0.

"We're just happy to win after last night," said head coach Ed Badger. "It's pretty hard to keep the mind on basketball after something like that."

The U.S. cagers were noticeably tired and flat after the bloody chair-swinging brawl with the Cubans that left two Americans and one Cuban injured.

With only Wally Walker of Pennsylvania showing any visible signs (bandaged fingers) of the Cuban debacle, the Americans were forced to hold the ball for periods toward the end of the game.

Still, the Americans jumped off to a 19-3 lead in the first 8 minutes as Marvin Barnes of Providence College and Maurice Lucas of Marquette controlled the defensive backboards and keyed the swift American fast break.

At the same time, Brazil's usually sharp shooters could not hit a basket—they scored their second field goal after 9 minutes 20 seconds of the first half. The Brazilians managed to close the gap to six points, 33-27, at the half.

The taller Americans lost their control of the boards in the second half but still were able to maintain an eight to 10 point lead until the waning moments of the game.

Lucas contributed 15 points in the game and Kevin Stacom of providence had 10—all of them coming early in the second half to keep the Americans in control.

Brazil's two fine guards, Milton Sitrini and Joseph Washington, threw the Americans' fast break into havoc during the second half by frequently stealing outlet passes from the U.S. centers.

"We're gonna have to play a lot better than that if we're gonna win this thing," said Quinn Buckner, from Illinois, who had eight points.

Quinn added, "I know a lot of guys didn't get too much sleep last night."

The Cubans, meanwhile, were much more subdued in defeating Czechoslovakia earlier in the day, 64-58. They did, however, manage to pick up 33 fouls.

American Jewish Congress Asks Athletes to Boycott Russia

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Citing harassment suffered by the Israeli basketball team and its Soviet Jewish fans at the World University Games, the American Jewish Congress yesterday urged American athletes not to participate in sports events in the Soviet Union.

It also asked the United States Olympic Committee to fight any proposal to hold the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Howard M. Squadron, chairman of the group's national governing council, criticized the "reluctance or refusal of Soviet officials to restrain the mobs that harassed the Israeli team and attacked their Russian-Jewish supporters" after Tuesday's game with the Puerto Rican team. As the fans left the scene of the competition, about 30 Soviet Jews were physically abused by a group of unidentified Russians.

"What is distressing is that the forces of the Soviet government take part in the harassment, encourage the harassment and then arrest the victims," Squadron said.

"The Soviet government and people have now proven themselves totally disqualified to act as host to any international athletic event.

"The disgraceful episode in Moscow, in which traditions of sportsmanship and fair play were cast aside in favor of an arrant and naked display of anti-Jewish bigotry, demonstrates the pervasive quality of Russian anti-Semitism."

Cuban Basketball Team Gets Mild Warning From Officials

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Cuban basketball team, which attacked American players during the fading seconds of last night's game, received a mild warning from the technical committee at the World University Games.

After a heated meeting in which Ross Merrick of Washington, D.C., the U.S. representative, demanded stiff measures be taken against the offenders, the technical committee decided to issue a statement of censure.

In the statement, the Cuban authorities were urged to take disciplinary action against the players involved.

In the game, won by the Americans, 98-76, the Cuban players surged off the bench during a scramble for a loose ball and began swinging at the U.S. players. They also swung chairs and threw a water pitcher, which shattered on the court.

The American players tried to protect themselves but did not fight back. "I had warned them not to fight under any circumstances," head coach Ed Badger said. "It is tough to back up when you want to fight."

Merrick urged that the technical committee hold a press conference and publicly reprimand the Cubans. This was turned down. The committee agreed to issue a statement only after strong protests.

The technical committee is headed by Frank Hepp of Hungary, who also headed the committee that voted against the American protest in the controversial 51-50 loss to the Soviet Union in the Olympic Games at Munich.

A spokesman for Hepp said Cuban players were chastened for what was called "non-sporting conduct" and warned that any repetition would result in suspension.

"The conflict has been calmed down peacefully," a spokesman for Hepp said. "The Americans have not insisted on anything."

In AAU 400-meter Freestyle

Rothhammer Breaks World Swim Mark

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23 (UPI).—Keena Rothhammer set a world record and five other swimmers set meet marks last night in finals of the Amateur Athletic Union championships.

Miss Rothhammer, representing the Santa Clara, Calif., Swim Club, knocked nearly a second off the world mark in the women's 400-meter freestyle. She swam the eight laps of the Plantation Country Club pool in 4 minutes 18.07 seconds. The old record, set last year by Australia's Shane Gould, was 4:19.04.

Olympic triple gold medalist Melissa Belcth of Springfield, Va., swam the 200-meter backstroke in 2:20.57, breaking the meet record by eight-tenths of a second but missing her world record by a little more than a half-second.

In the men's 200-meter backstroke, John Naber of the Ladera Oaks Athletic Club, Los Altos, Calif., clipped a half-second off the AAU meet record set in 1970 by Mike Stamm. Naber swam the distance in 2:05.67. Stamm finished fourth last night.

John Hencken of the Santa Clara SC swam the men's 100-meter breaststroke in 1:05.18. The previous meet best was 1:06.50.

Swimming for the Cincinnati Pepsi Marlins, Deena Deardurff missed the world record by a half second but bettered the meet record winning the women's 100-meter butterfly. Miss Deardurff clocked 1:03.85. The world record, 1:03.34, is held by Japan's Maymumi Aoki.

Miss Deardurff's time was almost a second better than the old meet record of Alice Jones in 1970.

In the men's butterfly, Robin Backhaus of the Murin Athletic Club, San Rafael, Calif., posted a 56:81, more than a second slower than the meet record held by Mark Spitz.

The top finishers in the events this week here will represent the United States in the world aquatic meet in Belgrade starting Sept. 1.

Gould May Return

SYDNEY, Aug. 23 (AP).—Australia's Olympic gold medalist Shane Gould may stage a comeback to competitive swimming later this month, it was learned here yesterday.

Her mother, Mrs. Shirley Gould, said that Shane has submitted several entries for the Australian winter national championships here Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

An incentive for the Australian swimmer is the three world records set by East German girls in the European Cup swimming championships in the Netherlands last weekend.

"I am a little disappointed that I am not in there having a go," said the 16-year-old blonde.

"If I was fully fit, I feel I could give Kornelia Ender the race of her life over 100 meters."

Ender, 15, has twice broken Shane's world record of 58.5 seconds, setting a mark of 0:58.12 at Utrecht Saturday.

Mrs. Gould said, "It is up to Shane whether she competes in the winter championships here.

"I think she wants to compete for the fun of it. But she's quite keen also to put in a reasonable performance just in case she gets a real feeling that she wants to be in the team for the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand early next year."

Shane announced a planned two-year temporary retirement from swimming July 13 of this year. The Olympic Games triple gold medallist said she wanted to concentrate on school studies and to spend more time with her family.

Smith and Nastase Are Rated Equals by U.S. Open Tennis

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT).—Ilie Nastase and Stan Smith, two of the world's leading players, will share the distinction of being top-seeded at the United States Open tennis championships at Forest Hills, N.Y., Aug. 29 through Sept. 9.

The tournament's acceptance committee decided yesterday that it was too difficult to differentiate between Romania's Nastase and America's Smith as both must be considered the top players in the world.

So, for the first time in history of the prestigious Forest Hills tournament, there will be two No. 1 seeded players.

"The two will be in opposite halves of the draw, but it was felt that in recognition of their tremendous efforts, each deserved to be in the No. 1 position," a committee spokesman said.

American Mrs. Billie Jean King was seeded first in the women's singles, with Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia second.

To assist in obtaining the men's seedings, the committee used the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association rankings, Commercial Union grand prix points, World Championship Tennis records, and, for the first time, a statistical approach consisting of a new computerized ranking system developed by the Association of Tennis Professionals.

Nastase Extended

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Ilie Nastase of Romania, launching his defense of his Eastern Open grass courts tennis championships, beat American Herb Fitzgibbon, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, in a first-round match.

Fitzgibbon served 13 aces to keep the match close before the top-seeded Nastase, playing on a grass surface for the first time since Wimbledon, overwhelmed him with good net play.

In another first-round match, Pancho Gonzales, 45, defeated 19-year-old John Lloyd of Britain, 7-6, 6-4.

Australians Gain

TORONTO, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Australians Ken Rosewall, Rod Laver and John Newcombe and Swedish teen-ager Bjorn Borg scored straight-set victories here as they powered their way into the third round of the $100,000 Canadian Open tennis championships.

Rosewall beat Argentina's Guillermo Vilas, 7-5, 6-0, and Laver won, 6-0, 7-5, against American Erik Van Dillen.

Borg defeated Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-2, 6-3, and Newcombe beat Britain's Graham Stillwell, 6-3, 6-4.

Other leading players who won through to the second round yesterday were American Arthur Ashe, Britain's Mark Cox, South African Cliff Drysdale and Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilic.

U.S. Open

MEN'S SEEDINGS

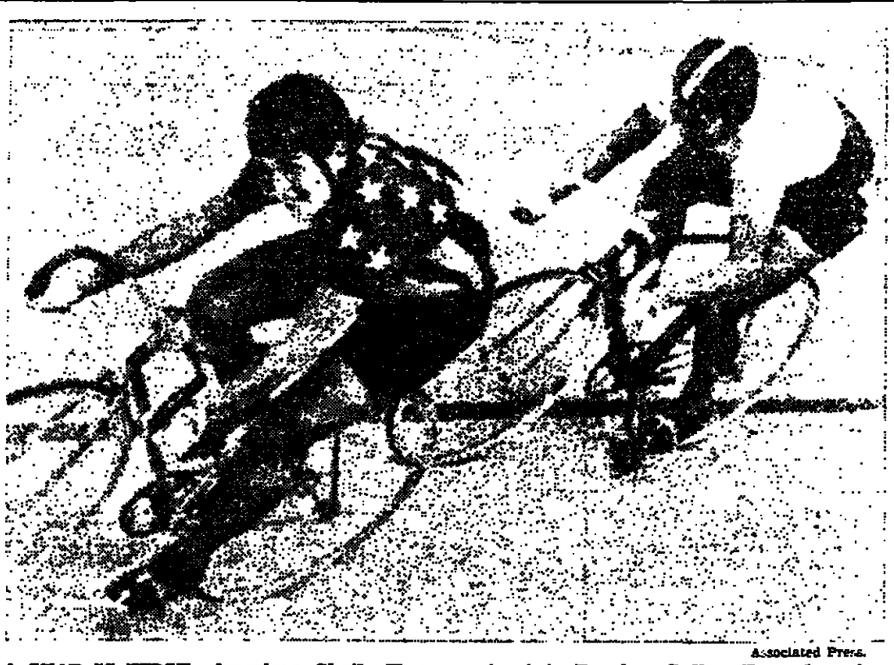
1. Stan Smith, U.S.
— Ilie Nastase, Romania.
3. Arthur Ashe, U.S.
4. Rod Laver, Australia.
5. Ken Rosewall, Australia.
6. Jan Kodes, Czechoslovakia.
7. Tom Okker, the Netherlands.
8. Manuel Orantes, Spain.
9. Jimmy Connors, U.S.
10. John Newcombe, Australia.
11. Roger Taylor, Britain.
12. Marty Riessen, U.S.
13. Tom Gorman, U.S.
14. Adriano Panatta, Italy.
15. Nikki Pilic, Yugoslavia.
16. Cliff Richey, U.S.

WOMEN

1. Billie Jean King, U.S.
2. Margaret Court, Australia.
3. Chris Evert, U.S.
4. Evonne Goolagong, Australia.
5. Kerry Melville, Australia.
6. Rosemary Casals, U.S.
7. Virginia Wade, Britain.
8. Olga Morozova, Soviet Union.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Newport, R. I., all the seeded players, headed by No. 1 Margaret Court of Australia, advanced into the round of 16 at the $30,000 Virginia Slims women's grass court championships. Mrs. Court, the defending champion, defeated fellow-Australian Cynthia Doerner, 6-3, 6-4.



Associated Press.

A STAR IS FIRST—American Sheila Young outsprints Russian Galina Ermoeleva in semifinal heat before she went on to win final in cycling championships.

U.S. Skater Now Champ At Cycling

Sheila Young Wins After Falls in Sprint

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 23 (UPI).—World speed skating champion Sheila Young of Detroit today added a cycling gold medal to her collection of sports trophies by upsetting the favored Russians in the women's sprint event in the world cycling championships.

The dark-haired sociology student survived two spills in the finals to capture the United States' first world cycling title since 1912.

After her second spill, racing was interrupted so doctors could stitch a wound in her scalp.

"I felt dizzy when I returned to the track," Miss Young, 23, said as International Cycling Union officials helped her into the world champion's rainbow-colored jersey. "Now, I just feel ecstatic."

Miss Young, who took up cycling only three years ago as a strength-building sport to supplement her speed-skating training, beat six-time world champion Galina Ermoeleva of Russia in the semifinals, then went on to whip Iva Zajckova of Czechoslovakia in the final.

Another Russian, Elena Ponomareva, finished fourth in the event.

Miss Young, whose victory in the 1973 world speed skating championships in Norway was as much an upset as her victory today, had a first spill in her semifinal when a tire blew and she slid down the length of the banked curve of Anoeta Stadium.

In the final against Miss Ziajckova, her front wheel touched the rear wheel of her opponent and she fell head first.

Under championship rules, a rider who spills in the home-stretch is automatically eliminated. But the U.S. delegation protested that the Czech had obstructed Miss Young, and racing officials decided to rerun the event as soon as Miss Young felt fit again.

Orioles Streak to 10th Straight

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (NYT).—The Baltimore Orioles won their 10th straight game last night, beating the Minnesota Twins, 4-3, in Baltimore.

Brooks Robinson cleared the loaded bases with a two-out single in the first inning that drew the Orioles even at 3-3. Then in the fifth, the Orioles scored the deciding run on singles by Al Bumbry and Rich Coggins and a double-play grounder by Tommy Davis, the designated hitter.

Minnesota ganged up on Mike Cuellar in the first. Larry Hisle singled and Rod Carew doubled and Bob Darwin drove them home with a double. Darwin then scored on Jim Holt's single.

In the Orioles' half of that inning, with Bill Campbell pitching, Coggins and Davis walked, and Boog Powell singled to load the bases. With two out and a 3-and-2 count, Robinson lined his sharp single into left field.

Red Sox 9, Rangers 8

Boston won its sixth straight, but had to survive an eight-run rally by the Rangers in the eighth inning for a 9-8 triumph in Texas. Tommy Harper and Luis Aparicio sparked the Red Sox as they combined to drive in five runs. Dick Pole, a rookie, earned his third victory in four starts, although he was knocked out in the Texas rally.

Royals 8, Yanks 7

At Kansas City, the tumbling New York Yankees plummeted a gaping six games out of first place in the American League East by losing to the Kansas City *Royals, 8-7, in 10 innings.*

Mike Hegan, acquired from Oakland recently, to steady the Yankees' porous defense, dropped a throw at first base from Hal Lanier on Lou Piniella's grounder in the 10th, and the team's third error led to an unearned run when Fred Patek singled off Sparky Lyle with two out.

A's 7, Tigers 3

Reggie Jackson's 31st homer tied the score at 3-3 in the bottom of the eighth and Ted Kubiak drove in four more runs as Oakland gained a 7-3 victory over Detroit.

Angels 5, Brewers 4

Lee Stanton hit a one-out solo homer off reliever Aurelio Rodriguez in the 10th inning to give California a 5-4 home victory over Milwaukee. Dave Sells, who pitched just two-thirds of an inning, picked up the victory to hike his record to 6-2.

Pirates 4, Astros 0

Bob Moose pitched a six-hitter for Pittsburgh, which scored all its runs in the seventh inning, for a 4-0 victory in Houston. Consecutive singles by Richie Zisk, Milt May and Rennie Stennett produced the first run. Ken Forsch replaced Tom Griffin and yielded a sacrifice fly to Manny Sanguillen. A sacrifice bunt and a single by Gene Clines made it 3-0 and Richie Hebner doubled across the final run.

Padres 8, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Fred Kendall backed his batterymate, Steve Arlin, with a pair of triples, a double and a single to drive in three runs as San Diego beat the Phillies, 8-3. The defeat was charged to Steve Carlton, his 15th against 11 triumphs.

Giants 3, Expos 2

Garry Matthews singled home the winning run in the seventh and Jim Barr gained his 10th victory as San Francisco won in Montreal, 3-2, to sweep the three-game series.

Mets 4, Dodgers 3

At New York, still showing a kind of late-summer madness, the Mets gave it the old magic when they scored two runs with two down in the ninth inning and defeated Los Angeles, 4-3. It was the second straight night that they had taken the team with the best record in baseball and the second straight night that the haymaker was supplied by John Milner. This time, the 23-year-old Atlantan drilled a single to center field on the first pitch thrown by Pete Richert just moments after Felix Millan had singled home the tying run.

Aaron Hits 705th As Braves Bow

ATLANTA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Hank Aaron hit his 705th career home run but it wasn't enough for his Atlanta Braves as they lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-4, last night.

The homer, the 32d of the year for the 39-year-old Atlanta outfielder, came off Reggie Cleveland in the sixth inning and was a line drive over the 375-foot mark in centerfield. The shot left him nine short of tying Babe Ruth's all-time mark of 714.

Another home run won the game for St. Louis as José Cruz connected with a man on in the ninth inning.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 300 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	118	460	76	162	.352
Horton, Det.	85	315	37	103	.327
Murcer, N.Y.	128	496	66	158	.319
May, Milw.	125	497	76	157	.316
Munson, N.Y.	119	473	68	123	.312
Otis, K.C.	123	485	81	149	.307
Davis, Balt.	106	425	43	129	.304
Scott, Milw.	119	455	75	138	.303
Jackson, Oak.	128	463	93	140	.302
M. Alou, N.Y.	117	474	60	142	.300
Northrup, Det.	85	300	46	90	.300

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 93; Otis, K.C., 81; D. May, Milw., 77; White, N.Y., 77; Carew, Minn., 76; North, Oak., 76.

RUNS BATTED IN—R. Jackson, Oak., 103; Mayberry, K.C., 93; Murcer, N.Y., 82; Otis, K.C., 81; Scott, Milw., 77.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 162; Murcer, N.Y., 158; D. May, Milw., 157; Otis, K.C., 149; A. Johnson, Texas, 146.

DOUBLES—A. Rodriguez, Det., 25; Munson, N.Y., 25; Melton, Chi., 25; Brann, Minn., 25; Garcia, Milw., 24; Carew, Minn., 24.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 9; Coggins, Balt., 7; Briggs, Milw., 7; Colucci, Milw., 7.

HOME RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 31; Fisk, Bost., 24; F. Robinson, Cal., 24; Mayberry, K.C., 24; Otis, K.C., 24.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 41; Harper, Bost., 32; Carew, Minn., 30; Patek, K.C., 29; Campaneris, Oak., 27; D. Nelson, Texas, 27.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Hunter, Oak., 15-3, .833, 3.38; McDaniel, N.Y., 11-3, .786, 3.24; Palmer, Balt., 17-6, .739, 2.54; Colborn, Milw., 16-8, .667, 3.84; Blue, Oak., 14-7, .667, 3.34; Hiller, Det., 8-4, .667, 1.68; Splittorff, K.C., 15-8, .652, 3.78; Dobson, N.Y., 7-4, .636, 3.69.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 296; Blyleven, Minn., 192; Singer, Cal., 180; Perry, Cle., 182; Lolich, Det., 174.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 300 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Rose, Cin.	127	533	93	183	.343
Watson, Houst.	128	479	84	182	.317
Cedeno, Houst.	107	400	66	125	.313
Perez, Cin.	120	447	85	139	.311
Maddox, S.F.	110	441	57	137	.311
Unser, Phila.	105	334	50	104	.311
Matthews, S.F.	114	404	55	125	.309
Hunt, Mont.	109	382	71	120	.306
Cardenal, Chi.	117	428	67	130	.305
Bonds, S.F.	122	425	104	147	.302
Goodson, S.F.	102	384	57	116	.302
Crawford, L.A.	102	364	59	110	.302

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 104; Evans, Atl., 94; Morgan, Cin., 93; Rose, Cin., 93; Brock, St. L., 84; Watson, Houst., 84.

RUNS BATTED IN—Bench, Cin., 98; Stargell, Pitts., 91; Evans, Atl., 88; Singleton, Mont., 86; T. Perez, Cin., 84.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 193; Garr, Atl., 163; Watson, Houst., 152; Bonds, S.F., 147; Brock, St. L., 146; Fuentes, S.F., 146.

DOUBLES—Stargell, Pitts., 33; Staub, N.Y., 30; Morgan, Cin., 30; Cardenal, Chi., 29; Simmons, St. L., 27; Garr, Atlanta, 27.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 13; Matthews, S.F., 10; Evans, Atlanta, 9; W. Davis, L.A., 8; Sanguillen, Pitts., 7; Maddox, S.F., 7.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 35; Evans, Atlanta, 34; D. Johnson, Atlanta, 34; Bonds, S.F., 33; H. Aaron, Atl., 32.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 54; Brock, St. L., 48; Cedeno, Houst., 41; Bonds, S.F., 33; Lopez, L.A., 30.

PITCHING (11 decisions) — Seaver, N.Y., 15-6, .714, 1.76; Brett, Phila., 12-5, .706, 3.27; Twitchell, Phil., 12-5, .706, 2.34; Bryant, S.F., 19-8, .704, 2.81; Osteen, L.A., 14-6, .700, 2.82; Cleve., St. L., 12-6, .684, 3.23; P. Niekro, Atlanta, 13-6, .684, 3.27; Billingham, Cin., 16-8, .667, 3.11.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 194; Carlton, Phil., 191; Sutton, L.A., 172; Matlack, N.Y., 154; Reuschel, Chi., 153.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	71	53	.577	—
Boston	68	57	.544	4
Detroit	68	58	.540	4 1/2
New York	68	61	.527	6
Milwaukee	60	63	.488	11
Cleveland	52	75	.409	21

Western Division

Oakland	74	52	.587	—
Kansas City	73	55	.570	2
Minnesota	59	68	.472	14 1/2
Chicago	59	67	.468	15
California	57	65	.467	15
Texas	43	81	.347	30

Wednesday's Results

Cleveland 1, Chicago 0.
Baltimore 4, Minnesota 3.
Kansas City 8, New York 7.
Boston 9, Texas 8.
Oakland 7, Detroit 3.
California 5, Milwaukee 4.

Thursday's Game

Milwaukee at California, night.
(Only game scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	64	62	.508	—
Pittsburgh	61	62	.496	1 1/2
Chicago	60	65	.480	3 1/2
Montreal	59	66	.472	4 1/2
Philadelphia	58	67	.464	5 1/2
New York	57	67	.460	6

Western Division

Los Angeles	77	49	.611	—
Cincinnati	76	52	.594	2
San Fran.	70	55	.560	6 1/2
Houston	66	63	.512	12 1/2
Atlanta	61	68	.473	17 1/2
San Diego	46	79	.368	30 1/2

(Thursday's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 6, Cincinnati 5.
San Diego 8, Philadelphia 3.
San Fran. 3, Montreal 2.
New York 4, Los Angeles 3.
St. Louis 6, Atlanta 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Houston 0.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 4, Cincinnati 3.
San Diego at Philadelphia, night.
Los Angeles at New York, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ... 000 000 000 000—0 6 2
Cleveland ... 000 000 000 001—1 12 1
Forster, Acosta (10) and Herrmann; Perry (14-16) and Ellis. L—Acosta (7-5).

Minnesota ... 300 000 000—3 10 0
Baltimore ... 300 010 00x—4 5 1
Campbell, File (2) and Mitterwald; Cuellar, Reynolds (8) and Williams. W—Cuellar (12-12). L—File (0-1).

Boston ... 010 020 000—3 11 1
Texas ... 000 000 080—8 13 0
Pole, Veale (8), Bolin (8) and Fisk; Clyde, Brown (3), Hudson (5), Paul (7) and Suarez. Billings (9). W—Pole (5-1). L—Clyde (4-5). HR—Sudakis (12th).

New York ... 014 000 020 0—7 14 2
Kansas City ... 002 100 200 1—6 8 0
McDowell, Busker (5), Lyle (7) and Munson; Splittorff, Garber (3), Hoerner (9), Bird (10) and Healy. W—Bird (4-3). L—Lyle (4-3). HR—Hart (11th), Hegan (2d).

Detroit ... 020 000 010—3 8 1
Oakland ... 101 000 05x—7 12 1
Coleman, Miller (8) and Sims; Odom, Fingers (9) and Tenace. W—Odom (4-9). L—Coleman (18-13). HR—Jackson (31st), Kubiak (3d).

Milwaukee ... 000 000 001 3—4 5 3
California ... 110 000 101 1—5 11 0
Slaton, Short (8), Ed. Rodriguez (9) and Porter; Singer, Barber (9), Montesagudo (9), Sells (10) and Torborg. W—Sells (6-2). L—Ed. Rodriguez (6-4). HR—Robinson (24th). Epstein (8th), Lahoud (4th), Stanton (6th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati ... 000 201 110—5 13 2
Chicago ... 000 301 00x—4 6 1
Norman, Carroll (7), Hall (8) and Bench; Pappas, Laroche (7), Locker (8) and Rudolph. Hadley (8). W—Pappas (6-10). L—Norman (10-12). HR—Popovich (1st), Driesen (3d), Bench (22d).

San Fran. ... 100 001 100—3 9 1
Montreal ... 101 000 000—2 10 1
Barr, Sosa (9) and Rader; Rogers, Marshall (7) and Stinson. W—Barr (10-13). L—Rogers (4-3).

San Diego ... 013 010 030—8 14 1
Philadelphia ... 200 001 000—3 7 2
Arlin (8-11) and Kendall; Carlton, Brandon (5), Wilson (8), Diorio (8), Lersch (9) and Boone. L—Carlton (11-15). HR—Murrell (41th). B. Robinson (19th).

Los Angeles ... 100 001 100—3 9 1
New York ... 000 200 002—4 12 1
Messersmith, Brewer (8), Richert (9) and Yeager; Stone, Parker (7), McGraw (8) and Grote. W—McGraw (1-6). L—Brewer (6-5).

St. Louis ... 310 003 002—6 10 0
Atlanta ... 000 201 100—4 8 1
Cleveland (13-8) and Simmons; Schueler, House (6), J. Niekro (8) and Casanova. L—J. Niekro (1-1). HR—Johnson (34th), Bisemore (1st), Torre (12th), Aaron (32d), J. Cruz (9th).

Pittsburgh ... 000 000 400—4 9 1
Houston ... 000 000 00x—0 6 0
Moose (8-11) and May, Sanguillen (8); Griffin, Forsch (7), Pizarro (7), Ray (9) and Jutze. L—Griffin (0-6).

Thursday Cubs Beat Reds 3d Straight Time

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Don Kessinger singled with two out in the 10th inning today to score Randy Hundley from third base and give the Chicago Cubs a 4-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds, their third straight triumph and the fifth in their last six games.

Clay Carroll, the third of four Cincinnati pitchers, helped set up the Cubs' rally when he threw wild on Ron Santo's infield grounder for an error, permitting Santo to reach second base.

Dolphins Trade 3d-String Passer

MIAMI, Aug. 23 (AP).—The Miami Dolphins traded third-string quarterback Jim Del Gaizo to the Green Bay Packers yesterday for the Packers' second-round choices in the next two National Football League college drafts.

Del Gaizo, a lefthanded passer, had asked to be traded following the Dolphins' Super Bowl victory to a team where he would have a chance to play more. He played behind Bob Griese and Earl Morrall with Miami.

NFL Deals

HOUSTON—Released kicker Mark Williams, rookie linebacker Jim Bishop, offensive lineman Sam Holden and running back Eddie Richardson.

Traded fourth-year defensive tackle Leo Brooks for New Orleans running back Bob Gresham, the Saints' leading rusher last year.

BUFFALO—Waived wide receiver Mike Reppond; tight end Charles Brinkman placed on injured reserve.

CINCINNATI—Released punter Ken Duncan and wide receiver Steve Kingman.

SAN FRANCISCO—Put running back Otis Cooper and tight end Chris Vella on waivers.

ST. LOUIS—Announced retirement of 10-year defensive end Don Brumm. Released wide receivers Tim Delaney and Greg Smiglit, tight end Ara Person, defensive tackle Harold Sampson and offensive tackle Mike Taylor.

N.Y. GIANTS — Traded lineman Wayne Walton to Kansas City for draft pick. Dropped defensive back John Mallory.



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Cruyff Receives Big Welcome In Barcelona

BARCELONA, Aug. 23 (UPI).—Dutch center forward Johan Cruyff arrived here to a tumultuous welcome today. Hundreds of soccer fans jammed the airport, shouting "Cruyff-Cruyff" when the long-haired athlete arrived from Amsterdam, declaring that he would do his best to make the Barcelona Football Club European champions—just as he helped Ajax become Europe's top team.

Barcelona, after months of negotiations and a soccer crisis in the Netherlands that provoked the resignation of top football officials, bought Cruyff for a reported 5.5 million guilders ($2.2 million).

Cruyff will be allowed to play only in exhibition matches for Barcelona until Dec. 1, when his way will be open for his transfer to Barcelona.

Cruyff's transfer to Barcelona was blocked by the regulations of the Royal Netherlands Football Association because the Dutch transfer season is closed until Dec. 1.

"I don't mind the waiting," Cruyff said today. "I won't be inactive until December because Barcelona will organize some friendly games in which I'm allowed to participate. This will keep me in shape."

Asked why he was so interested to join Barcelona, Cruyif did not mention money but said: "I've always liked Spain. Barcelona is ideal because it has a great team."

Observer

Lying for My Country

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I wanted to lie for my country. After all, somebody had to protect the national security.

"What kind of lies do you want to tell?" the federal recruiter asked. I told him I wanted to lie about the height of the Washington Monument and the average annual rainfall in Costa Rica.



Baker

"You are lying," he said.

He was right, but I did not dare admit it. Confession—a telling of the truth—would disqualify me for the job I wanted. They would say, "You're not fit to protect the national security."

In any case, it was not important because the federal recruiter was not a federal recruiter anyhow. He had been lying, of course, when he said he was.

I told him to take me at once to somebody with the power to hire liars.

He dialed a wrong number. "Does Meyer Shires still hire and fire liars?" he asked the Office for Misleading People Who Dial Wrong Numbers, which replied that no one named Shires had ever worked for the government.

Shires was obviously the man to see.

"What is your name?" Shires asked.

"Benito P. Morgan."

"You are aware of the penalty for telling the truth?" Shires asked. "It can result in reduction in grade, as a consequence of which you may no longer be entitled to a rug on your office floor, a coffee table in front of your sofa or a water carafe on your desk."

"You're lying, Shires," I snarled. "And what's more, your name isn't Shires."

This produced the effect I had anticipated. Police monitors of the bugs in Shires's office burst in and hauled him away to be charged with perjury.

"As a liar, he was much too transparent to be of further use to the government," the great Raoul Craven explained. It is Craven whose pioneer research in the hybrid lie—a cross between the bare-faced lie and fork-tongued speech—has enabled the free world to maintain its prevaricatory lead over a despotic Communism controlled by would-be world Communist masters, although not our good friends, the Russians and Chinese.

Craven's system employs thousands of bugs in federal offices to help the government make sure its officers are lying to it about the lies they tell in performance of their duties.

So long as the government can say it was lied to by the man entrusted not to tell it the truth, it is almost impossible to make a perjury charge against the government stand up in court. This is vital, for if the government were ever convicted of perjury, it would be disastrous for national security.

Because of damage to the government's credibility, you see.

If the government were convicted of lying to its own people, how could we expect our allies—foreigners, who are not as gullible as we are—to believe the government's promises to help them in case of attack by would-be world Communist masters, although not our good friends, the Russians and Chinese?

Craven explained all this in stunningly boring detail. I thought him smug, didactic and tedious beyond belief, and I kept crying, "How fascinating!"

He sent me to the White House where, he said, they desperately needed a second assistant to the third deputy to the assistant liar.

"Hah!" I thought. "The great Craven is a sucker for a white lie! I tell him his piffle is fascinating, and he gets me a job at the top."

At the White House the third deputy to the assistant liar said he had no openings. "Good," I said, "I can start tomorrow."

"Where?" he said.

"Here," I said, "at the White House."

"There isn't any White House," he said.

"Of course there isn't any White House," I said, "and I am ready to go to work there first thing tomorrow morning."

"Tomorrow morning was held last week," he said. "I will show you how to get there."

At the end of a maze I stumbled out of the White House and into the streets of Washington. A pedestrian denied everything. "This isn't Washington," he said. "It is last week where tomorrow morning was held."

In the lying game, I still have a lot to learn. That is why I am writing this under an ill-fitting red wig.

The Best of Everything for Chinese-American Visitors

By Frank Ching

The writer of the following article, a member of the staff of The New York Times who was born in Hong Kong, recently completed a 13-day private visit to China.

NEW YORK (NYT).—*Thousands of Americans of* Chinese extraction have been to China in the two years since Peking and Washington, in a dramatic reversal, decided to move toward more normal relations after more than 20 years of hostility.

The visitors, eager to meet relatives and see a transformed China that they had heard much about, are taxing hotel and transportation facilities in major cities. The hotel for overseas Chinese in Canton, for example, has had to set up folding beds in lounges.

While in 1965 only 16 Chinese from the United States visited China, more than 3,000 went last year, and the figure is sure to be higher this year.

In line with its new foreign policy, Peking is extending special privileges to these "overseas Chinese" from the United States, giving them priority in travel and hotel reservations.

China's interest in winning the friendship of Chinese in the United States was underlined recently when Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who usually receives only heads of state, granted separate meetings to two Chinese-Americans, the physicist Prof. C. N. Yang of Stony Brook, N.Y., a Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. C. P. Li of Alexandria, Va., a retired physician who knew Mr. Mao 50 years ago in Hunan.

The Chinese from the United States, with their long hair, their cameras and their jeans, are attracting attention in China's cities, exposing local residents to the different life-styles of their cousins across the Pacific. They are often trailed by flocks of curious children.

The Chinese government, in treating these visitors as special guests, accords them privileges denied to local Chinese or even Chinese from Hong Kong or Macao. Hong Kong and Macao, though under control of the British and the Portuguese respectively, are considered Chinese territory by Peking.

For example, I used Hong Kong credentials to enter China and was told by a hotel clerk in Canton that the hotel was full. After producing American identification explaining that I was an overseas Chinese from New York, I was suddenly told that a selection of rooms was available. The best room, for $10 a night, had a bathroom, telephone and electric fan.

In another instance, a friend and I, assigned a room in Peking without a bath, asked for a better room. The hotel clerk asked if we were from the United States and, on getting an affirmative reply, told us that there was, after all, a room with bath available.

Even airline tickets are hoarded so that they can be offered to Chinese from the United States. One airline clerk in Canton insisted to a questioner that all tickets for a flight to Shanghai were gone. Yet tickets were made available to me and three of my friends.

Chinese from the United States are sometimes accorded special treatment at unexpected places. I went with a New Yorker to a restaurant in Peking famous for its Peking duck and found the dining room packed with local people. A waitress quietly suggested an upstairs dining room, which had a separate, locked entrance. While the local people had bare wooden tables downstairs, the private room upstairs had tablecloths, lace curtains on the windows and a landscape painting on the wall.

The privileges extended to the Chinese-Americans have brought criticism from some visitors, who feel that the preferential treatment is inappropriate for an egalitarian society.

"They treat us like children," one visitor from Detroit said. "They don't think we have any political consciousness. We asked to be treated just like anybody else, but they said, 'No, you're not used to our customs.'"

Finally, the Detroit man said, the Chinese made a concession: His group was permitted to sit on wooden seats during one train ride. Chinese trains are divided into compartments with "hard" wooden seats and those with "soft" cushioned seats.



The New York Times.

Schoolchildren sing a welcome to Chinese-Americans in Shanghai. Behind them is a Mao Tse-tung quote.

Conversations with dozens of Chinese-Americans in Canton, Shanghai and Peking indicate that those with relatives are given much freedom and can visit them in their homes, have meals with them, go sightseeing with them and, if their homes are large enough, even live with them.

The Chinese, on their part, can visit relatives from overseas in their hotels, though such visits involve much form-filling. Before being allowed to go to the hotel's dining room, they have to produce identification with their name, address and employment and state their relationship with the visitor from America. When several members of a family visit together, each has to produce separate identification. This information is recorded by the hotel clerk, who then issues them a pass.

This pass, which is collected by the elevator operator, entitles them to visit only one floor of the hotel, such as the dining-room floor. After the meal, the Chinese are not allowed into their relative's hotel room until after another trip to the lobby to fill out more forms, after which they are issued another pass.

Most visitors bring presents for their relatives in China. Ironically, these presents are often Chinese-made exports that are not available in China or too expensive for local residents. Sales clerks in Chinese department stores in Hong Kong advise visitors to bring to their relatives such items as cloth and oil, which are rationed. Other presents are Chinese bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches.

These items—bicycles, sewing machines and watches—though on display in department stores in Chinese cities, cannot readily be bought by local residents, even if they have the money. The purchases have to be applied for through an individual's place of work.

The display of wealth by their American relatives can have a disheartening effect on the Chinese. One visitor bought cloth to make two suits for each of 27 relatives. The visitor's wife said: "His brother just looked and looked. We were paying $27 a day for our rooms, and he said, 'That's what I make in a month.'"

PEOPLE: *How Not to Get In Steve Wilkins' House*

Steve Wilkins, 28, of Los Angeles thought up the "perfect" answer to his dilemma when he arrived home the other night without his key and couldn't rouse his wife. He climbed to the roof and eased himself down the chimney—part way. He got tightly wedged in near the bottom of the chute, his legs dangling into the fireplace. He said that he hollered for half an hour before his wife awoke. And it took her some time to trace his muffled cries of distress. Firemen came to the rescue, pulling Wilkins back up the chimney with a rope fastened to one arm, while others pushed from below.

* * *

Hazel Scott, the jazz pianist and singer, is making her debut as a soap opera actress on ABC-TV's "One Life to Live" in October. She has been cast as a "famous aunt from New York" who comes to the wedding of her niece. Soap opera? For Hazel Scott? "Tallulah Bankhead got me started on them," she explained. "She used to call me up and say, 'Are you watching "Secret Storm?"' And I'd say, 'But of course. Wouldn't miss it.' And I never did." And Miss Scott will be singing at her "niece's" wedding—a song she is writing herself.

* * *

Sarah Miles, 30, the English movie star, was supposed to appear in a Brighton court Wednesday on charges of speeding. She couldn't make it—she is in Argentina. But she sent along a letter of apology: "Although I am an actress, please don't let this color your decision. I have held a clean driving license for three years and I am not a very good actress." She was fined £20.

* * *

Pianist Liberace, appearing in West Springfield, Mass., says that he spends $100,000 a year on clothes to attract people's attention. But "then you must be able to entertain them and make people forget your attire."

* * *

A London judge has ordered a 45-year-old Portuguese woman, **Odette Goncalves**, jailed to keep her from phoning her former employer. The judge approved the arrest and imprisonment of Miss Goncalves Wednesday after Edmundo Ros, a band leader, who once employed her as a housekeeper, told him that she had phoned him more than 10,000 times in the past five years. Ros said that he had received up to 167 abusive phone calls from Miss Goncalves in an eight-hour period. It had gotten so bad, he said, that it once took his employer, the British Broadcasting Corporation, three days to reach him because his phone was always busy. The judge ruled that the calls violated a 1967 court order prohibiting Miss Goncalves from talking to Ros.

* * *



AP.

LOOKALIKE—People in Los Angeles keep thinking this policeman is really actor William Holden. He is. He's been filming "The Blue Knight" in the Los Angeles area. The movie is based on Joseph Wambaugh's best-selling novel and will be shown on U.S. and Canadian television and in movie theaters elsewhere.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, 64, dove into Newport, Calif., harbor from his yacht and swam to the rescue of a husband and wife who were thrown overboard from a speedboat, it was disclosed Wednesday. The Arizona Republican was checking out equipment on his new 60-foot cruiser near the harbor entrance about 7 p.m. Sunday when the small boat sped by and then hit a wave. The Harbor Department said Mr. and Mrs. Glen Machlitt of North Hollywood, Calif., were thrown overboard along with the operator of the craft, Paul Brown. Two other men who managed to stay in the boat picked up Brown but for an unknown reason told the Machlitts they could not help them and left the scene, according to the Harbor Department. "The victims were rescued from the water by Sen. B. Goldwater who was passing in his boat," said the entry in the Newport Beach police log.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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